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[Whole No. 401.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA. Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS. NO. VII.

all believers to be saved from sin, so it is their du- think their mother a hypocrite? Shall we wonder, ty and privilege to love God supremely, and their if they remain unconverted, and perhaps die so? Can neighbors as themselves. To love God with allowe wonder, if we see them pursuing bad courses? the heart, is both rational and scriptural. It is a No, because that father-that mother did not rehe is worthy to be loved. He is worthy of infi- pretending one thing, and practising another.

soul being "cleansed from all unrighteousness," it you are pursuing a course diametrically opposite to is prepared to be filled with love to God and man. your prayers and wishes? Look at the case be-It is vain to talk of loving God with all the heart, fore us. Meditate and ponder on it; and may you while any sin remains. We dwelt longer in show- be enabled to amend. A fearful and tremendous ing that we should be saved from all sin, from the responsibility is resting on parents, much greater fact, that some have made Christian perfection con- than is usually believed, and much greater than we sist in love to God, while they have said nothing should judge, from the conduct of parents in referabout a clean heart. When the heart is made ence to their children. O Christian parents, your clean, it can be filled with love, and not before. own interest, the welfare of your children, the hopes

not ashamed; because the love of God is shed call upon you to awake to your duty toward your abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is children. given unto us." By the phrase, "shed abroad in our hearts," we are undoubtedly to understand that this love is diffused abroad; filling, quickening, and invigorating all the powers and faculties of the through the whole soul. Love is now the spring riously concerns our literary institutions; and I Should not every Christian seek for this?

in thus comprehending this love, is not easy for is altogether objectionable. the mind to conceive. It takes in eternity. "It First. Is this course profitable to our institu-

love to God, and pure benevolence toward all men. "The more perfect the division of labor, the more The last passage we shall notice on this point, is found Matt. xxii. 37—39, "Thou shalt love the Lord cannot be had in academies, as they are generally thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with organized. This is not the design of these acadeall thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself?" On mies. They answer well the purpose for which this passage, comment is unnecessary. The com- they were instituted; but if we undertake to press mand is plain, without any obscurity either in phra- them out of their design, the action becomes imseology or sentiment. It simply requires that we perfect, and the result is more or less unfavorable should love God with the whole heart, and our neigh- Hence there will be an incompleteness in the edubors as ourselves. Now can these commands be cation of all such graduates. They may, indeed, obeyed? Can the Christian obey them? If he can, be good scholars. They may be better scholars then our position is sustained-it is possible to love than some others that have been at the college the God with all the heart. If he cannot, then the con- whole time. But this does not answer the objecclusion is inevitable, that God requires impossibilities tion. Are they as good scholars as they would of his creatures. Such a conclusion would be the have been if they had spent at least the whole time height of absurdity. Let all then, strive to attain to they were in college studies, at college? Certainthis perfection, viz. the loving God with all the soul, ly not. If they have gone over as many authors,

and our neighbors as ourselves. The Christian is not less perfect from the fact, that ature of the author and the age been as thoroughhis powers will expand, and he be able to love God ly studied? How is it with prosody, with gramhim to increase in holiness, and that to all eternity.

Southbridge, Mass., June 1.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. A WORD TO PARENTS. CECIL.

this venerable old man and his house. God ex- not been long enough under its forming and polpressly informs him of this. He was pleased to ishing influence. The college loses the credit, and make some communication on this point to Sam- the academy does not gain it. For the more imuel, and gave him the reason why he thus was perfect the scholar goes out into the world, the about to send his judgment upon him. This is congreater the reproach: not merely of the college, tained in 1 Sam. iii. 13, in these words: "Because but also of the preparatory school. Hence not his sons made themselves vile and he restrained only is this practice unprofitable for the college, them not." Here is a fearful and solemn charge. but also for the academy. And that not merely Doubtless Eli had advised and expostulated. He for the reasons just offered, but also for other had given his views and caused them to under- weighty reasons. It is a pecuniary disadvantage to stand his wishes. Very probably he appealed to the academy; for these advanced scholars are gentheir sense of moral honesty—to their love for him—to their fear of God—"but he restrained them—tention; and therefore, by no means pay for the not." He exerted no authority to prevent them. instruction they receive. In an estimate I made of He did not use the power vested in him as a pa- the time taken to carry forward a class of students, rent, and deter them. He suffered them to do wick- who were reading in advance upon their college edly. And for this, God's dreadful displeasure fell course, when I was at Wilbraham Academy, on him and his house.

How many parents there are, who act toward attention which they ought to receive, according to their children in the very same manner. Can we the tuition fees that they paid. And yet they had wonder that such are sources of trouble and dis- not all the attention they should have had for the quietude? I believe that many parents, and too studies they were pursuing. Evidently, then, the many who bear the Christian name, will be ultimate- students would run the academy in debt, if the ly cursed in their posterity, for not exerting that lower classes did not more than pay in proportion authority, which God has placed in their hands to to the instruction received. And this is the fact restrain their children from evil and wicked courses. in the case. These advanced scholars are actually

I have known Christian parents, who used no authority to deter their children from going to balls, parties, &c. And yet these same parents would advise and expostulate and perhaps pray for their children! Solemn mockery! I knew one, who, notwithstanding she said every thing to dissuade her children from going to balls, would at the same time, help them in their preparations, superintend their decorations, and perhaps give the Mr. EDITOR-As it is the duty and privilege of fine set off. Shall we wonder, if those children duty universally inculcated in the Holy Scriptures. strain them. I believe the use of the little word no, We do not say that we can love God as much as would show off the consistency of many who are

nite love; and this, no finite being can bestow .- Christian parent, can you ask the blessing of God We only mean to assert, that we should love God on yourself, and on your offspring, while you are with the whole heart, or with all our powers. This manifestly wanting in the most important part of is the imperious duty of every Christian. The your duty? Do you expect God's blessing, while Says the apostle, Rom. v. 5,-"Hope maketh of the church, and the expectation of our country VERITAS.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

DR. FISK ON COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES. My DEAR BROTHER-I have been thinking for soul. Not being diffused through a part only, but some time of writing to you on a subject that seof our actions, and the motive of our obedience. have this day been informed that this subject would not be inappropriate to the present state of the Again, "I bow my knees unto the God and Fa- question in your academy. It is in reference to ther of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he would grant the propriety and utility of students continuing in you, that ye being rooted and grounded in love, the preparatory school, after they are fitted for the may be able to comprehend with all saints, what college course, with a view of entering in advance. is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height, Is this profitable? Is it profitable to our instituand to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge," &c.—Eph. iii. 14, &c. Here the apostle prays that the Ephesians might comprehend because I think the *Principals* of our academies the breadth, length, depth, and height of the love have this thing, for the most part, under their conof God. Could they have comprehended this love trol; and because I believe the more it is examshort of all their powers and faculties, short of ined, the more satisfied will all parties be that the the whole soul? Indeed, how much is embraced practice which is becoming too common among us,

comprehends all which is above, or below; all tions? To our colleges it cannot be, because it which is past or to come. In reference to human deprives them of the income of the year or years in beings, the love of God, in its breadth, is a girdle which the students are absent. This bears pecuwhich encompasses the globe; its length reaches liarly hard on our collegiate institutions now, while from the eternal purpose of the mission of Christ, in their infancy. But perhaps this is not, in the to the eternity of blessedness, which is to be spent long run, the worst part of the difficulty. The colin his ineffable glories; its depth reaches to the lege, almost invariably, labors under a disadvanlowest fallen of the sons of Adam, and to the tage in perfecting the scholarship of one who endeepest depravity of the human heart; and its ters in advance. The instruction, at the preparaheight to the infinite dignities of the throne of tory school, cannot, from the nature of things, be Christ." Will it not require the whole soul to so thorough and complete as at the college. The comprehend love so vast? If it was the privilege classification is more imperfect—the teachers are of the Ephesians to comprehend this love, is it not more occupied by the great number and miscellathe privilege of all Christians? Let all strive to neous character of their classes: in short, it has "know the love of Christ which passeth knowl- now become an axiom, and it is equally applicable edge," &c., having the soul filled with supreme to mind as to mechanical and manufacturing labor, are those authors as well digested? Has the litermore hereafter. Here we see how it is possible for mar, with rhetoric, with composition, with elocution? How is it with the filling up of all the corners and crevices of the course? How is it with the stretch and expansiveness of mind? Have the collisions of intellect with intellect, produced equal corruscations, and equally awakened up the sleeping fires of mental energy? I trow not. It is not in accordance with the nature of things to suppose I was peculiarly struck the other day, while read- it. Hence the college fails to do all that it is deing that part of the Old Testament relating to Eli signed to do and ought to do, because it has not and his sons. I find here a denunciation against had the opportunity of doing it—the material has

found we were giving them double the time and

thus perhaps their scholarship is marred, if not the whole community will suffer loss. cation among us? Let this practice increase a modation and advantage.

legiate course. place, but put it out of its own appropriate sphere own sphere. and it becomes marred. Hence I lay it down as a fundamental rule, that the more our academies stretch themselves beyond their own appropriate sphere, the more defective will they be, in the highly important and indispensable functions for which they were established. It is also an injury to the teachers. What meagre salaries are paid to the officers high and low, of our academies! And it must be the N. Y. Observer, the following paragraphs.—Ed.] so, as long as we undertake to give college instruction at these institutions for the paltry pittance of sixteen dollars per annum. If the younger students do not pay for it, as they do not but in part, structer's salary, or the institution must run in debt. quantity thus made was ten times greater than the then the balance must be deducted out of the in-The former plan is adopted-and you, my dear niture for your own hired house. But it is an accommodation of the young men! If this were true, it would be an accommodation to them at the expense of the teachers and of the public. Is this rage which they palmed upon the community, it just? Or if the public and the teachers of our was lamentable to think of the immense amount academies are wishing and are able to accommodate the young men, let them give what they have to spare, to endow the college; and then these young men can be accommodated to some purpose; for we have seen, that the course objected to cannot be so well for the literary and scientific advancement of the young men. How long before our young men will learn that a few dollars saved in expense at the academy, may be an incalculable loss to them in the end. Every advantage gained in the course of their education, will add to their future intellectual accumulations and influence, in the constantly increasing ratio of compound interest. Hence one advantage lost, will throw them so far back of what they might have been, and no effort will ever enable them to re-The young men, left to themselves or badly advised, learn their mistake when it is too late. I do not recollect an instance, in which entering in advance has not been a source of subse-

quent regret. It seems to be the prevailing opinion, that the outside hills in his field! The truth is, there must rior.-ED.] be a first year, and if that be freshman year, all sub- "This," says Mr. Shaw, "I considered as an

[instructed, in part, at the expense of the lower academic studies which are indispensable to lay] classes, and of those in the English branches.— the foundation for a finished and complete educa-This is a species of injustice. The young scholars, tion. Until we cease to think the great object of who need much more attention, are deprived of an education is to drive through, by a steam-power the attention they need. The consequence is, they process, just so many authors, and to obtain a dioften grow slack, and form indolent habits; and ploma, our literature will be diluted and feeble, and

ruined, for life. Is it not a fact, that the lads in I come then to the following conclusions-That our large academies are neglected? Are not pa- it is necessary to have the two grades of scholars, rents beginning to find, in many instances, that it known in this country by the terms collegiate and is not profitable to send boys from ten to fifteen academic-That these schools should be adapted to these academies? And why is this? It is be- to their respective grades of instruction—that to cause these academies have, to some extent, reach- put one to the performance of the functions of the ed beyond their appropriate work, and have under- other, is, on the whole, an injury to both-that to taken to do the work of a college. For this, when encourage young men to take part of their collegiate we had no colleges, there was a better reason. But course at the academy, is an inconsistency—an inwhat excuse is there for it now? If these acade- jury to the cause of education generally, and a mies can do the duties of a university, why have lowering down of our standard of a collegiate we troubled ourselves to get up colleges and uni- course of study—that such a course is a species versities? Do we not need institutions of these of injustice to the public, and to the principals and two grades? And if we do, why should one trench teachers of the preparatory schools-and, finally upon the work and business of the other? Are that it is, on the whole, a course altogether unprowe consistent with ourselves when we suffer or en- fitable to the young men themselves, although at ourage this? Are we true to the cause of edu- the time they may imagine it is for their accom-

little more upon us, and the university and col- I have thus expressed myself with all frankness, leges must give up, and give place to those prepa- and submit my views to your candid reflections.ratory schools that are taking their business out of If they should be the means of bringing to the unitheir hands. But then other schools will rise versity the class of young men who, as I am informup to take the place of these academies which will ed, are prepared to enter freshmen, but have conhave grown into colleges - and these new academies cluded to stop at the academy another year, and will begin to keep their students one year, two years, thus enter in advance-I shall feel that I have done three years, that they may enter in advance; and them a great favor, for which they will one day be thus again break down their predecessors, that they grateful; and that I have aided the cause of edumay take their places. Whatever we may think of cation to the extent, at least, of their individual adrotation in office, in a republican government, I be- vancement. And if by making this letter public, lieve no one can approve of this rotation of schools. as I am now almost persuaded to do, I could con-And if not in whole, why in part? Why trench tribute anything toward averting the erroneous bias upon the college at all? Some think it adds more of many of our academies on this subject, an imlignity and weight to an academy, to retain, as portant service would, I am persuaded, be renderlong as possible, their older and advanced students. ed to the cause of education among us. It is a That it makes them in appearance more like a col- mistake we have run into to estimate the prosperlege, I grant; but is this the design of these ity of our schools by the number of scholars we schools? And if not, will any one pretend that it have. Better lay a good foundation in a few minds adds to the dignity or respectability of any institu- than run over a large surface to little effect. We tion, to put it upon the performance of functions ought to think more than we have done of making for which it was not intended, and for which, of thorough scholars. To gather many into one net, course, it is not fully prepared? No good judge, will not make us felt so much in community, if we no sound scholar, acquainted with the science of do not make good scholars, as to operate upon education, would approve of this. Such would see fewer minds, and do our work better. There is that it was a species of educational quackery for no need, however, of losing any of our numbers, an academy to dignify itself by teaching the col- for institutions are in existence, quite sufficient to meet our necessities, if we will keep our work pro-Every thing is beautiful and respectable in its perly divided, and each do his duty faithfully in his Most respectfully yours, W. Fisk.

Middletown, May 2, 1832.

SPURIOUS WINES AND GRAIN DISTILLERIES. [Among other speakers at the anniversary of the American Temperance Union was Elisha Taylor, Esq. agent of the Union. We extract from his speech, as reported in

It was, however, to be regretted that the manufacture of home-made wines from the most pernicious materials, was still carried on to a great extent, as might be perceived from the fact that the quantity imported. And what was greatly to be deplored, it was now unquestionable that vast quanhad good opportunity of knowing, for years in one of these academies, without being able to buy the necessary books for your library, or respectable fur-

Again, to say nothing of the corrupt practices ions during the last winter, which occasioned so much suffering to the poor, was owing mainly to this cause. More grain had been actually consum ed in these vile establishments, than would have sufficed to supply the wants of the whole popula

tion where the distress was experienced! Yet there was great room for felicitation in the progress of the temperance cause. It had undoubtedly saved to the country during the last year in added labor and increased economy, fifty millions of dollars; and had its principles and practice been universal, what immense losses during the present pressure of the times might have been prevented! These losses have indeed been great this but by the instruction and advice of their and overwhelming; but it may be doubted wheth er, if they were all put together, they would amount to so much as the annual loss accruing to the country from the worse than useless consump tion of ardent spirits.

[REV. BARNABAS SHAW, the gentleman mentione first year in college is of much less importance below, is one of the most indefatigable, and successfu than the others, and therefore they will spend this missionaries of the Wesleyan Society. He arrived in Afyear at the academy. This reminds me of the rica in 1816, and was soon after invited by the Rev. Mr. man, who said the outside hill of corn was never Schmelen, a missionary of the London Society, to go with of much value, and therefore he would have no him to the country of the Great Namaquas, in the inte-

sequent years will be the better for it. And if I opening truly providential; but I feared the exmust dispense with any year, I know of none I pense which would unavoidably be incurred, and could so illy spare as the freshman year. But in I was doubtful whether my wife would be willing fact, while we want scholars freshman year, to to undertake so long and so dangerous a journey, make them good sophomores, we want them sopho- to live among a savage people. Indeed, I did not more year, to make them good juniors, and so of venture to mention it to her; but, one day, while Mr. Schmelen was conversing with us, concerning If we have set the standard too low, for enter- the state of the people, and their desire to receive ng college, let us raise it. But this is not the teachers, my fears were happily removed; for, becomplaint. We can hardly get scholars well fit- fore he had finished speaking, my dear wife turnted, according to our present prerequisites; and ed to me and said, 'We will go with you; for the many of those who come to enter sophomore or Lord is evidently opening a way to these poor hear junior, and who would think it a hard case not to then, and if we refuse to go, we shall offend bim. be received, because they say we have read the On my adverting to the expense, she said, 'I am prescribed amount of Latin, Greek, and mathemat- sure the Society cannot be displeased on that acics, may perhaps be greatly deficient in orthogra- count; but if they should be, tell them we will phy, prosody, composition, &c. If they must stay bear as much of it ourselves as we can. We have at the academy longer, let them attend to their each a little property in England; and for this pur-

pose let it go.' On hearing this, my heart overflowed with gratitude to Him who had so influenced the mind of a delicate female, as to make her willing to sleep in a wagon for months togetherto travel through a dreary wilderness, amid the howlings of ferocious animals-to endure heat and cold, hunger and thirst, weariness and fatigue,-in order to assist in teaching the dejected sons of Ham the way to heaven."

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BR. BROWN-Will you have the goodness to publish, the Hon. Gerrit Smith's letter to Edward C. Delavan, with Mr. Delavan's reply? I am aware that it is a communication of some length, and other circumstances would not press its insertion; but the sentiments expressed are so just, and the spirit so amiable, and so conformable to the very spirit of the gospel, that they should be extensively read. J. HORTON

[From the New York Evangelist.]

MR. EDITOR-I herewith send you for publication a etter, which I have just received from my beloved friend Delavan. You will see by it that this most precious and effective laborer in the cause of temperance, is already by our side in a cause no less important and holy than that to which he has so freely devoted his time and money. His letter will cheer the hearts of abolitionists, and will lead thousands of others to inquire why they too should not become abolitionists.

As Mr. Delavan's letter is in answer to one I wrote him, send you mine also for publication. GERRIT SMITH.

Your friend,

LETTER OF MR. SMITH TO MR. DELAVAN. Ретеквово, April 10, 1837.

Edward C. Delavan, Esq.

Boston, June 1.

MY DEAR FRIEND-I take up my pen to solicit a reat favor. It is no less than the liberty of enrolng your honored name amongst the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society. My frequent converations with you in relation to its just and merciful principles, have made me certain, that you entirely and cordially approve of them. What causes, then, operate to delay your connection with it? I can think of but two. The one is, an impression, that you can as well promote its interest without becomng a member of it, and the other is, the honest fear of your heart, that your connection with it might seriously lessen your influence in the cause of temper-I admit, that you may, whilst disconnected from

the Society, make sincere and judicious efforts to ad-

vance its cause. But, I maintain, that these efforts

will be greatly overbalanced by the adverse influence

of your standing aloof from the Society. How have

we found it in the case of the Temperance Society?

That a man could promote its principles, at the same time that he rejected its measures, and withheld his name from its list of members? Far from it; and, indeed, it is so palpable, that its pledge, and lectures, and publications, constitute the only approved and effectual machinery for promoting its principles, that the man scarcely fails to be laughed at, who professes attachment to these principles, at the same time that he repudiates the system of means to which, incomparably more than to any or even all others, they are indebted for success. Now, the Anti-Slavery Society is no less identified with the Anti-Slavery cause, than the Temperance Society is with the Temperance cause. 'Our enemies being judges,' this is obviously so. Do rum-dealers and rum-drinkers despise every form of opposition to their practice, save that which the Temperance Society presents? Not less do slaveholders despise every opposition to slavery, excepting that which is embodied in the Anti-Slavery Society. You have told me of the plainness with which you have spoken at the South of the sin of slavery. And vet, is it not true, that whilst you are ever welcome, thrice welcome there, slaveholders exultingly tell me, that were I to come amongst them, nothing short of my life itself would atone for my presumption!-Vh ence th is difference? In the days that I advocated the Colonization Society, and stupidly thought that it favored the abolition of slavery, I was as welcome at the South, as you still are. How is it, that you have retained your good name there, whilst a sentence of outlawry is pronounced against me?-You say, and I believe truly, that you hate slavery as much as I do. You might say, too, in language, which we often hear-'I am as much an Anti-slavery man as you are, but ----.' It is this little 'but,' my dear friend, that makes all the difference in the case. It is this, which provides effectually for your safety; whilst I, who am an antislavery man without a 'but,' am exposed to all the horrors of Lynch law. Once deprive yourself of the magic protection of that monosyllable, as you will if you join the Anti-Slavery Society, and thus adopt its measures as well as its principles, and you will find that, though Southern men are not at all alarmed or offended at your entertainment of antislavery principles, they will look upon you in quite another light, after you shall have espoused a system of means, which gives mighty effi-

cacy to those principles. I will now consider the other supposed cause of your delay in joining the Anti-Slavery Society. I have no doubt, that thousands of good men, whose hearts are set on advancing the interests-some of one, some of another, of the various departments of benevolence, are restrained from embracing the Anti-Slavery cause by the fear, that if they should embrace it, they would thereby have less access to the public mind in behalf of their favorite enterprises. This reasoning is fallacious, and originates, I apprehend, in that false philosophy, which, rejecting the will of God as the only rule of action, resolves all virtue into utility, and makes the greatest good to consist in the production of the greatest happiness. It is that philosophy, which has brought into the church and deeply rooted there the corrupting doctrine of expediency. Oh, when, will the church be found again, as in the days of her primitive simplicity, to "trust in the Lord with all her heart, and lean not to her own understanding?" When again will she put her hand in God's hand, and follow her sure Leader in the child-like confidence of undoubting faith? When, again, having dropped her unwarrantably assumed latitude of judgment, will she be content to be shut up to simple obedience to the Divine will? The man who is endeavoring to win the public favor to a Bible Society—or to a Tract Society—or to a Theological Socie-ty—is conscious of the wickedness of slavery. But it is a popular sin-it is intrenched in mighty influences —and if he protest against it, he may in some degree forfeit his hold on the public mind. His conclusion therefore is that although it might be worth something to the cause of righteousness, to have his name recorded against slavery, yet it would fall short of the importance of keeping his influence in behalf of his Society or Seminary unimpaired. The Methodist General Conference knows, that slavery is a giant sin: so does the Presbyterian General Assembly. But, it is better, in their judgment, to let it go—unrebuked and unopposed—than, by obeying the command to "open their mouth for the dumb," to incur the risk of a geographical division of their idolized sects. Better, in their judgment, for the cause of Christ, that two and a half millions of their countrymen remain classed with cattle and hogs, and that slaveholders continue to be accredited professors of religion, than that a step should be taken of possible tendency to the dissolution of those great ecclesiastical institutions.— But whence is the authority for making such calculations, and striking such balances, derived? From the philosophy already adverted to, which directs it followers to govern themselves by human calculations of

what is proper, rather than by the will of God.

I cannot believe, that, under an enlarged view of the subject, one good cause will be found to be damaged by its advocates manifesting their approbation of another, or of every other good cause—though, if I were otherwise persuaded, I should remain no less certain, than now, that it is our duty, undeterred by any foresight of consequences, to approve what is good, and condemn what is bad, of all that passes before us. I believe that, so far from a great interest of benevolence being best promoted by an exclusive and bigoted regard to it on the part of its friends, there is no surer way of promoting it, than for these friends to extend their aid to kindred interests. A cause is commended by such liberality in its advocates; for, if it may not claim for itself the production of the liberality, it is, at least, entitled to the negative praise of not repressing and extinguishing it. But a far more im-portant reason, why the friends of one moral enterprise should favor every other, is found in the fact, that, in the long run, these enterprises keep pace with each other. If one is suffered to fall in the rear, the other must pause to be overtaken by it; and if one, through a disproportionate enlistment of the public interest in its behalf, be impelled ahead, it must soon fall back to the company it had deserted—if not still farther, under a retributive reaction. There is a great deal of error on this point. For instance, there was a time, when you and I were wont to think that the world would soon be delivered from intemperance, even though it should remain buried in every other sin. But more reflection has convinced us, that this vice will disappear no faster, probably, than such kindred vices as gambling, lewdness, and slavery, are sub-

The fallacy of the principle, that a man should not openly commit himself in behalf of any but his favorite branch of benevolent efforts, is readily seen, if we imagine the principle to be extensively carried out. In the providence of God, my friends Delavan and John Tappan, and a thousand others, are brought to feel more interest in the Temperance Reformation, than in any other scheme of philanthropy. Suppose they argue, that, to secure most fully and certainly the public favor to their undertaking, its patrons and advocates should stand aloof from every other benevolent enterprise, which encounters hostility, and should accordingly have nothing to do with the Anti-Slavery cause—with "Moral Reform"—with Sabbath Schools—or with Missions—for these, and you may add to them every other system of means for doing good, meet with opposition and contempt, both in and out of the church. Suppose also, that Arthur Tappan, and William Jay, and a multitude of other abo-litionists, should, to save their noble cause from losing favor with such as hate, some one, and some another of the benevolent schemes, deem it politic to withhold their sanction from these schemes. Similar views would lead Mr. Wilder and a host of godly men with him to consult the interests of the Tract Society by turning their backs on every other Society. By the same kind of reasoning, our excellent friend John T. Norton and other munificent contributors to the work of evangelizing the heathen, would seek to promote the popularity of the Missionary cause, by wrapping themselves up in indifference to every other plan of mercy and salvation.

Now I ask you, my dear friend, whether that harmonious spirit and action, which the gospel enjoins on Christians, would be realized in such a state of things as I have here supposed? Would it appear that they have "the same love "-are of " one accord. of one mind "—are "knit together in love," and "striv-ing together?" God manifestly requires his children to stand united, in support of all that is righteous, and in opposition to all that is wicked. But in the supposed state of things, a Christian would be a "perso who approves of one good object and rejects every other "—" a person opposed to one form of evil, and winking at all the rest." How little evidence would there here be, that Christians seek, in simplicity and sincerity, to learn all the will and ways of the Lord? How much more evidence, that the spirit of the church resembles the spirit of calculating politicians?

You will not understand me to argue, that a person is bound to be equally interested and active in all the departments of philanthropic and Christian labor. All I claim is, that, in respect to the great contests which are going on in our world between light and darkness, righteousness and sin, Christians should let it be known, that they are on the side of God-that they are "followers of God, as dear children"calculating, confiding children. For instance, I do not wish you to take one hour from your devoted and honorable labors in the cause of temperance, to expend in the enterprise of raising up two and a half nillions of our fellow immortals, from the level of brutes, to the rank and dignity of men. I ask you for no more, than simply to let it be known, that you are in favor of this enterprise. I ask no more of you, than that you suffer yourself to be numbered with the friends of down-trodden humanity-that so, those friends may be encouraged and cheered by this accession of character and influence, and that southern slaveholders and their northern apologists may no longer pollute your name, and give to its power a pernicious direction, by counting it on their side. recently travelled with a southern bishop. He relied on no argument to justify slavery more complacently, than on the fact, that à large proportion of the distinguished Christians at the North forbear to protest against it. I doubt not, that he has found much comfort in the reflection, that your good name, and the good names of Justin Edwards and John Tappan, are still reckoned on the slaveholder's side. I trust, however, that the day is near at hand, when the bishop will be deprived of this comfort, and when other de fenders of slavery will be deprived of their similar comforts, by the public testimony of these three precious friends of the cause of temperance, against the

sin of slavery.

The fact, that the slave is a drunkard, connot fail to be a very influential reason with the friend of tem-perance for his laboring to overthrow slavery. No cheme was ever devised, which is more effectual than American slavery to destroy the understanding and the heart, and to reduce man to a mere animal. Its victims are forbidden to marry-forbidden to readare forced in a the lowests depth of ignorance and pollution-and are actually classed by law with cattle and merchandize. Denied the improvement of their in tellectual and moral faculties, and cut off from every

[gratification worthy of man's exalted nature, that they | Price of Tuition.-For common English studies, per | should greedily and recklessly indulge their lowest appetites is, certainly, no more than what might be expected. An intimate friend who has spent the last two or three years at the south, says to me: "the slaves are all drunkards." But, if the debasement and despair of the colored people of the south be so and despine to the state of the source of intemperance, scarcely less so are the idleness of her whites and that disorder of their noral feelings produced by the possession and tyrannical exercise of absolute power. Rely on it, that the cause of temperance can make but little progress, where the mighty drunkard-making machine

erv exists. If you need another reason to convince you of the If you need another reason to convince you of the excellence of the Anti-Slavery cause, you have it in the fact of the peculiarly deep hatred, which the wicked and the vile bear towards it. This hatred is far more malignant, than that which the temperance cause provokes, and which you and I have ever regarded as even more honorable to that cause, than the highest praise from the lips of the good. My labors to promote temperance have gained me no greater honor than the appellation of "fanatic." But my efforts for the millions of my enslaved countrymen have raised me to the second modes. putation of being a " madman."

Allow me, my dear friend, to close this letter with an appeal to your ambition. You see, that I am far ahead of you in our race for glories. Can you consent that I should remain so? You have for years been my fellow fanatic. Hasten now to overtake me, and o become my fellow madman.

GERRIT SMITH. Your friend,

LETTER OF MR. DELAVAN TO MR. SMITH. BALLSTON CENTRE, Saratoga Co., N. Y. ? May 10, 1837.

To Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterboro': My DEAR FRIEND-I have your highly esteemed etter of the 10th ult. I regret that an unusual pressure of business has prevented my answering it sooner. In reply, I am glad to say that I have already joined the "Anti-Slavery Society." I have long felt that it was my duty to do so, and I have only been deterred by the fear of injuring the cause of Temperance, with which cause you know my name has in some measure been indentified. I have, in fact, been practising that kind of expediency, which I have been have no doubt. Other societies may be doing much or Africa, and for the elevation of free colored people; but, for the final relief of our beloved country and our enslaved brethren, your society, among human istrumentalities, now seems to be the only hope That the Anti-Slavery Society may be the instrument under God, by kind arguments and Christian entreaty, not only of enlightening the public opinion of the orth as to the sin and evil of slavery, but what is of still greater moment, of affecting the hearts of our Christian brethren of the south, and leading them as matter of interest, as well as duty, to rid themselves of a curse and our country of its deepest stain, shall be my daily prayer. I am, my dear friend.

Truly and affectionately yours,
Edward C. Delavan.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Br. Brown-I am surprised at the discussion of the "Scripture argument" respecting slavery. Grant-ing those who take the affirmative of the question, all nd the prophets; and which, according to Professor estroy. Would not our respected opponents have one more to hasten that event, the complete triumph ney had used the following and similar texts?

'All things whatsoever ye would that men should nd the prophets."
"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy

and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."
"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor."

and to soothe the consciences of those who "commit And has not this been the direct tendency of the "Scripture argument?" Is it to be supposed Paul ever thought any part of his writings would be so unconsequences, would be so have used them? I am persuaded he would not; and I deeply regret that he has, and believe the time is not far distant, when he will regret it too; and I can but hope he will soon, by some means, wrest from oppressors the arguments with which he has so inadvertently furnished them, be practically right.

# WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

Lynn, June 1.

Extracted from the Catalogue of the Winter and Spring Terms The system of instruction adopted in this institution is horough and practices, and is intended to embrace those ed, and suffering wept. We doubt not the wall of Ne rinciples and practices in the education of youth, which hemiah was stronger for being built "in troublous times." nd extensive, and includes all those branches which are

ife, or for a higher course of collegiate or professional duties. earth of millions who are perishing. The calls of the The studies are divided into several departments, each societies will be echoed from the pulpits, and in the coninder the direction of a teacher. The recitations, how- ference rooms, throughout the land, before a month has ever, are so arranged, that any student can receive inruction in as many branches of study, as he or his friends

Lads under fifteen years of age are arranged in a de- will stream upon the glorious towers and palaces of Zion partment by themselves, under the more immediate su-pervision of one who superintends their studies and recrea-

Every reasonable precaution will be used to preserve in all departments of the school a healthy state of moral feel- of the times. There seems to be one deep, loud, and g. The officers are persuaded that a pure moral influ-ice is vitally essential to internal peace and prosperity; and that the danger to the young and virtuous, at so sus eptible and hazardous a period of life, is quite too great be justify the endurance of the evil example of the indolent, or the loose indulgence of the corrupt and vicious.— Hence, they are determined no one shall be continued a member of the Academy, whose character and habits are such as to exert an influence unfavorable to good morals

To Parents and Guardians .- Though students are adwhen not utterly impracticable, they should enter at the beginning of the term, and commence their studies with the regular classes. This will be much for their own interest, and for the interest of the school. And they should not be allowed to leave before the close of the term, except in cases of absolute necessity. It is also earnestly recommended, that whenever those

who are too young to have the control of their own funds, are placed in the school, money sufficient to meet their incidental expenses be deposited in the hands of the Princi-pal, or of some responsible person.

Terms and Vacations .- The year is divided into four Terms and recutions.—In eyear is divided into lour Terms, corresponding as nearly as possible with the four Seasons. The Summer Term will commence on Wednesday, the last day of May, and the Fall Term on the second Wednesday in September. The Summer Term will be preceded by a vacation of one week; the Fall Term with prosperity and usefulness more extensive than ever. by a vacation of four weeks.

The annual examination will commence on Tuesday,

Term, §3.

The following charges are made in addition to the pre

ceding, viz.:
For each higher branch of Mathematics, Botany, Natural Philosophy,

Chemistry, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian, Ornamental Branches,
In no case, however, shall the charges for regular i struction exceed §5 per Term, except for Music, the Or-namental Branches, and Lectures in Book Keeping. A full course of the last, including Double and Single Entry,

N. B.—In a meeting of the Trustees, held August 16,

will be afforded for \$2

Apparatus, &c.—The institution is furnished with a Library, containing about 1000 well selected volumes; a Reading Room, supplied with political, literary, and religious newspapers and periodicals from various parts of the Union; a Mineralogical Cabinet, and a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, sufficiently extensive to illustrate the most important principles of these sciences.

Music.-Instruction in Music is furnished on reasons

Board.—The price of board, exclusive of washing, fuel and lights, \$1 50 per week. Washing, 25 cents per doz. It is desirable that, in all possible cases, the expense for board should be paid at the commencement of the term: and, as an inducement, the Trustees have agreed to allow interest on all monies paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in private families for from \$1.50

to \$2 per week.

ZION'S HERALD. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1837.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The anniversary week has again passed away. Its busso ready to condemn in others, with regard to the cause of Temperance. I have joined the "Anti-Slavery tle, its excitement, and its enjoyment, have ended togeth-Society," for the reason that I believe it to be doing er; and while we write this, the clergymen and others, about all that is now attempted for the relief of our who visited the city to be present on these interesting oc ountry from the sin of slavery; for that slavery as it casions, are wending their way back to their rural homes. now exists in these United States is a high-handed sin, | The week has been peculiarly propitious for the meetings. the weather having been excellent throughout, which has contrasted finely with the gloomy and forbidding weeks which have preceded. We rejoice at this, not more because it has afforded the best opportunity to our citizens for the enjoyment of the meetings, than because it will also gladden the hearts of the farmers, who have remainat home.

The anniversaries this year have been very interesting, perhaps more so than usual. The houses have been crowded with attentive audiences-the speakers have seemed to feel the weight of the subjects on which they have spoken, and have generally acquitted themselves with much honor; and all things in short, which could be combined to add interest to the occasion, have characterized the present anniversaries.

We have observed that the reports of the several associations which are dependent on voluntary contributions for their support, complain much of the serious inconven-ience in which the societies are placed by the present pressure on the money market. The Secretary of the they ask, what do they gain? Simply this, that an evil existed in the church, and was tolerated by the stated, that five missionaries who had been appointed, and evil existed in the church, and was tolerated by the stated, that five missionaries who had been appointed, and were ready to embark, together with thirty more who were ready to embark, together with thirty more who rophets; and which, according to Professor were appointed and would be ready to go in autumn, must all well knew Christianity would ultimately all be detained for want of funds. That a large printing apparatus which they had contemplated sending to Madras, could not be sent; and various other inconvenience of Christianity over slavery, and every other evil, if were suffered by the Board, which now for the first time, for many years, was obliged to curtail its operations for to to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law want of funds. Other associations seemed to be very similarly situated, and all recorded the fact, that the state of the times had operated severely on the treasury of be-

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind; nevolence and mercy.

We were gratified to learn, however, that this depression is the real thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself." sion is met on the part of the different societies in the pro "If a man say I love God, and hateth his brother, per spirit. So far from considering it an indication of Di vine Providence, that they should cease from their work Would arguments drawn from such texts, have of blessing the world, they deem it rather a proof that ocen so likely to strengthen the hands of evil doers, God is watchful over the ways of his people, and will pu sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors?" rify their motives and zeal, by affliction, if at any time in lerstood and used, as to produce such an effect by timent by which to be influenced at such a time. We natural consequence, and thus hinder the success of lought to bow ourselves humbly before God, while we rethe gospel? And lastly, if Dr. Fisk had considered double our zeal for his cause. This will be the better to give out the oil of beneficence." We were struck be practically right.

J. T. with the beauty of the sentiment, and we ardently pray that the crushing of hopes and fortunes and hearts in the present afflictions of the country, will cause the oil of mercy to flow freely for the poor and the ignorant. What we do listlessly, and in fullness, is generally ill done .-That work only is perfect, over which anxiety has watched, and suffering wept. We doubt not the wall of Ne-

nave their foundation in the philosophy of the human mind, and are recommended by the most experienced and successful teachers. The course of study is systematic if they intend that the great moral enterprises of the day. if they intend that the great moral enterprises of the day equisite to prepare the pupil for the common business of shall be prosecuted farther; for they are the only hope or ended; let them meet a substantial response from all who fear God and love mercy, and we shall find that new ligh ediate su- the city of the living God, until she shall become th beauty of the earth, and the praise of all men.

There are many signs of promise in the present aspec universal cry going up from every society, and every heart, " This is not the time to relax our efforts, and cool our zeal, and we will go forward." We never saw more decision-more of that firm, unflinching determination which is always successful, than we have seen at the anniversaries just ended. In the midst of weakness, the arm of power is lifted high, and the voice of courage sounds louder than the tempest of destruction, as it sweep by us.

In the missionary cause, the most important of all, pe haps, there is another source of encouragement. There are men enough who are willing to go-ready to go, and preach salvation to dying men. "Like migrating birds," said a speaker, " they gather on the shores, waiting to join their brethren beyond the waves." "If the treasury were full, and men would not go," said the same speaker

"we should be discouraged; now, we are encouraged." These, in connection with other facts, which we need not mention, will serve to strengthen the hearts of the doubting, and to fan still higher and higher the flame, in with prosperity and usefulness more extensive than ever.

We, of course, shall not be able to give a full account of all the meetings of the numerous associations, in such

an article as this. We shall probably however, give some idate 50 more female patients, has been crected, at an exthe following societies have been held, viz:-

Missionary, Mass. Sabbath School, American Doctrinal The State of Ohio is about erecting an asylum for poor New England Anti-Slavery Convention, American Board 1833. of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Baptist Conven- Respecting State Prisons, the Report says that in Maine tion, Pastoral Association, Convention of Congregational it has cost the State for the maintenance of the convicts, Ministers, and Boston Academy of Music.

lended. The largest audience we think was collected at pended from the beginning, is \$123,000. the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention at Park-st. The Prison at Charlestown, Mass., was probably never Church, on Thursday morning. That great house was literally jammed, so that others would have found it extremely difficult to procure a place in which to stand.—
We cannot close without expressing our admiration of the vast and stupendous moral enterprises of the day, especially those embraced in the objects of the above-named cially those embraced in the objects of the above-named

states that Cromwell formed the plan of a most noble enterprise. It was the establishment under certain conditions, of a kind of Mission Committee, who were by the funds put in their hands, to spread the Protestant religion in Europe. He districted the continent, and made various preparations for his work, which it seems he never were less than the average for several years. The earnous preparations for his work, which it seems he never accomplished. This was indeed a noble project, but it sinks into insignificance beside the greater, nobler schemes of modern philanthropists. It is the most glorious fact which will be recorded in the history of the nineteenth century, that it was the time when the sympathies of man, long chilled by the frosts of bigotry, superstition and avarice, gushed anew from the melted heart, and flowed every where, blessing the world in their course. That it was the age when man began to feel for his fellow-men; and when he sacrificed all for the relief of the wretched, and the instruction of the ignorant. This is the glory of our age, that in it men have recovered their hearts so long lost; and have given full scope to the blessed and holy influences which the love of Christ, and the wants of the wretched exert upon the soul of man; living "not unto wretched exert upon the soul of man; living "not unto making an income to the State from this Prison alone, in

FEMALE DEVOTION .- Our readers will find on the outside an interesting extract from the HISTORY OF MIS-SIONS, a work noticed in our last. The incident there related sets forth in a most lovely light, the character of wowhat inexpressible power and tenderness do they assume If on God, her Heavenly Father, there is no sea too tempestuous to be crossed-no storms too fierce to encounter: there is no wilderness too dreary to be passed-no danger too great to be faced; there is no heat or cold too extreme -no hunger or thirst too severe-no weariness or pain too great to be endured, if Jesus her Saviour can be glorified and immortal souls saved.

To a beloved companion, who can describe her devo-tion? Look at Mrs. Judson; whose name, as long as connubial affection shall be known and prized on earth, shall revive and hallow that affection. Having expostulated in vain with the magistrates, who had seized her husband, and cruelly bound and fettered him, behold her before the King, with unsurpassed eloquence, plead for his release. For seven long months, see a lonely unprotected female, daily visit and plead with some member of the royal family, in behalf of her husband;-then visit his dreary prison, to beguile and soften his cheerless hours with her presence and her love, returning at 9 o'clock at night, to her own solitary and cheerless hut. See her follow him to Oung-pen-la, where she passed six months of the most abject wretchedness, that she might be near to soothe and comfort him, and as far as possible, administer to his wants. Behold her, through all this season, daily carry him food, and sometimes, when, through her own sickness, she was scarcely able to walk! Such is but a part of the devotion of woman's heart; but it is such as would be exhibited in countless instances, were circumstances multiplied to call it forth. Surely, woman is "God's last, best gift to man."

BOSTON ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

Great Head of the church.

Number of Beneficiaries.—The number of young men can refer us to any facts, or s assisted by the Society the year past, in different institu-tions, is as follows: 235 in 20 theological seminaries, 594 in 39 colleges, 296 in 95 academies or public schools, amounting in all to 1,125 at 154 institutions; a number greater by 85 than were aided the last year. Of these, 621 were assisted at institutions in the New England States, and 504 at institutions in the Middle, Southern and Western States.

The number of new beneficiaries received, during the year, is 289, being 52 more than were admitted the pre-ceding year. A large number who have previously en-very important to establish. joyed the patronage of the Society, have not the past year either requested or received aid. They are considered as pressed ourself. We ask the correspondent of the Adnected with the Society, and they expect at some still cor future time, perhaps the present year, to ask further aid. They are not, however, embraced in the preceding esti-

The Report states that during the year, it is not known that more than four deaths have occurred among the beneficiaries.

Treasurer's Report, it appears that there have been paid into the treasury of the Society, during the year, which from the Sandwich Islands somewhat improved in health. has just elapsed, \$65,574, being \$2,346 more than the receipts of the last year. Of this sum, \$24,707 have been received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasuries of the Presbyterian Eduther than the received through the treasure through the treasure than the received through the treasure th cation Society and the Western Reserve Branch. This is Lee, and the state of the mission; affirming, that bro. L. all that has been paid into the treasury of the Parent In- has the confidence of all the settlers, as well as of the Institution from these Societies, though more has been re- dians, and that the reformation effected by his instrume iceived into their treasuries. Were the whole acknowledged, the amount in the treasury of the Parent Society would exceed \$70,000. The expenditures for the year have been \$66,161, exceeding the receipts by \$587. This sum added to the debt of last year, makes the debt of the Prison Discipline Society, some account of which will Society at the present time \$4,647.

Amount of Earnings.—It appears that the beneficiaries have earned \$39,685. Of this sum the beneficiaries

t institutions in the Middle, Southern and Western States have earned \$13,115, and those at institutions in the New England States have earned 26,570. During the past eleven years, the whole amount refund

ed by beneficiaries is \$26,087.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

The Report mentions the death of the 2d Vice President, Hon. Wm. Reed, and one of its most esteemed and for that hymn, which is always sung at all the Love Feasts useful members, Dr. Thomas G. Lee, late Superintendent on the Boston District, and ought to be (the hymn, we of the McLean Asylum, who, it is said, has scarcely left a more levely image of his Lord and Master among his cate; the movement Allegretto, and carefully accented

An asylum for poor lunatics in Augusta, Maine, is in progress, but will not be completed till the Autumn of

In Vermont, an asylum for lunatics has been in opera- by L. Mason and G. J. Webb. tion since December, 1836. Twenty-five patients have "The design of the work," as expressed by the pubbeen received. Farming and gardening are delightful em- lishers, " is to furnish such a collection of songs as is wantployments for the patients, and religious worship has been ed for juvenile classes and singing schools; or for common atroduced with the happiest results.

flourishing condition. Six acres of additional ground have The book contains 78 pieces, and is printed very handbeen purchased, so great is the value attached to labor as somely. We hope it will contribute much toward the a means of cure. A new building, which will accommo- cultivation of music among children.

further notice of them in our next. The anniversaries of pense of \$40,000. The law of love here cherished reigns toward the patients in all the apartments. The cures in Prison Discipline, Boston Scamen's Friend, American recent cases are about 90 per cent. Their gratitude is Education, Massachusetts Bible, American Tract, Mass.

Tract, Baptist Education, Baptist Foreign Missionary, lunatics. It is expected to be ready for occupation in

on an average for ten years past, not less than \$2 per week As we before stated, the meetings have been fully at-

diminishing. Last year they were seven; while the Bishop Burnet, in his "History of his own Times," been 17. The earnings above all expenses last year were

themselves, but unto Him, who died for them and rose again."

one year, of \$30,030 21. This institution is now building from its own resources a new Penitentiary for female convicts. And it has on hand \$27,404 55 in cash. This is

victs. And it has on hand \$27,404 bb in cash. This is surely a good result of industry, good order and economical living among bad men, in these hard times.

At the Prison in Auburn, the number of prisoners and the number committed from year to year is diminishing. At the same time the number discharged by pardon is diman. Where her affections are once deliberately placed, bill of mortality last year has been three per cent.; while for many years previous it has been less than two per cent. The earnings above expenses, were \$2,415 90; besides about \$7000 expended for the transportation of convicts from the County Jails to the State Prison.

The income of the Society for the past year, is \$3,078. The expenditures \$2,801.

The tremendous fact mentioned at the meeting of the Port of Dublin Temperance Society, that £6,300,000 were last year expended by the Irish nation on the bare article of whiskey; paying duty to the crown, is certainly enough to account for the poverty and irregular conduct of the lower grades of the Irish population .- Newspaper. And yet the government of Great Britain like our own, will no doubt continue to legalize the traffic, and encourage drunkenness and its consequent wretchedness by law, to the amount of thirty millions of dollars annually, expended in whiskey alone!

A correspondent of Zion's Advocate has at length replied to our article. We admit so much of it, as is to the

point.

To aid Mr. Brown in coming to a satisfactory conclusion, we shall make a single statement. Should any who have been immersed by an Episcopalian, upon a profession of their faith in Christ, apply to us for membership, we should be perfectly willing to admit them without requiring them to be immersed again. We have known many persons to have been admitted thus, from Episcopal, Methodist, and other Pedobaptist churches; and we have never known a single instance of one such individual being refused. (a) And as far as our knowledge of the Bap'ist denomination extends, all our churches are united in this practice. Mr. Brown may know more upon this subject than we do, and may give us some information subject than we do, and may give us some information we do not enticipate. But let him distinctly understand, We present this week, some items of information from the various reports. We may in our next, give some account of the addresses, &c.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In the operations of this Society puthing peculiar or unitarity and the found and the found some properties of th In the operations of this Society nothing peculiar or uncommon has occurred during the past year. It has progressed with its usual advances, enjoying the confidence and patronage of the community, and the blessing of the Great Head of the church. Episcopal immersion as a "mockery?"(b) If Mr. Brown read before us any docu

(a) Well, then, we yield the point. It has always been our impression, that among the Baptists, immersion merely notion of succession has not been warmly contended for by the Baptists, and if they have not considered it a point

vocate, if such bantism, has not by the Bantists been strenuously contended for as invalid, and of course but a mock-Were they, the number would probably be in- ery. We have not any facts or documents at hand to prove this, but we presume they may be obtained.

OREGON MISSION.—We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal, that letters have just been received Receipts and Expenditures .- From an exhibit of the from the Rev. Jason Lee, dated at Willammette, Jan. 19, tality is truly astonishing.

> be found in a preceding column, states that one of the members of the last Legislature of New Hampshire, proposed in his place, that the Judiciary Committee be in structed to inquire into the expediency of confining the insane of that State in the State Prison!

> Music .- The tune on our last page is copied from the National Church Harmony, a deservedly popular collection of church music. The hymn set to it is Part First of our excellent Love Feast hymn. We have inserted it purposely to furnish our people with a suitable tune mean,) every where. The tune should be sung in Stacthroughout.

> THE JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOL .- Wilkins & Carter have published a small book with this title; prepared

schools and academics, where music is made a regular The asylum at Charlestown is represented to be in a study, or where singing has been introduced.'

JUNE 7, 1837.

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS JOURNA the South Western Christian Advocate think with much propriety, that editors nals, should have the prayers of Christia try, newspapers exert an incalculable in habits and morals of the people; some bad influence. That religious papers sh former, editors should have the prayer The following are some of the sentimen editor of the Advocate in support of his

That verbal teachers—those who p should have their souls saturated with spirit, there can be no doubt. The sa who write for a religious community.

cannot convey to their numerous reader vivid countenance,—the flashes of an ecelestial fire; yet there is a something no name, pervading the writings of hories to the heart a balmy sweetness thrilling influence, which comes over the This sweet savor is but the imbuings of This view of the subject suggests the forth editors of religious journals. In the efficacy of prayer, can have any ject? Remember this. Editors, morneed, not only the prayers of the pious thy and forbearance. They are oblighing hresponsibilities, and pursue the eway, while their correspondents can a known; shift their ground, at pleasur become ashamed of former effusions, thange their signature, and start anew. change their signature, and start anew do this. Whatever of imperfection he or editorials, their cognominal identity him, like the decrees of Medo-Persian If an editor throws himself, as a dejudgment of others, he frequently firereasing his difficulties—because, h

widely from each other as he is often e from them all. And as he cannot follo-and as each one feels entitled to a respe must be offended.

It is impossible that correspondents: tages, equal with those of an editor, tages, equal with those of an editor course is most proper to pursue, in gi who may, it will be found in most cas involved in more difficulties by yieldin of many others, than he does by standit sible station, following the unbiased di conscience, humbly relying upon the And yet it does not follow, that intel different quarters, should not plainly p believe to be the hetter way. Indeed tions are as beacon-lights by which a

tain his true position, and avoid many and rocks.

For this reason, men of experience stations enable them to form correct most suitable for different fields of most suitable for different fields of freely and frequently, to those who editorial department of our several pe as these are multiplying, and coverieither for good or for evil. Would to voke, by proper means, many with v acquainted to speak out freely to us lieve occasions call for it.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE .-Conference of the M. E. Church con Session at Nantucket. Between the dy, as well as in all similar association to believe there exists a great degree tion and kindness. Affectionate greet ries will therefore occupy many pleas

The business of the Annual Confe portant, and, in some respects, difficult Prayer from the church, should, ther cend on high, that they may be gui which cometh down from above; and liberations and doings, relative to the v of Christ, they may be assisted by the

SOUTH BOSTO

BR. BROWN-Perhaps it would b in relation to the cause of Method There has been some revival with u some have been received by letter; have increased from fifteen to fifty has become about twice as large a mencement of the year, and general ed us. With proper attention, and Lord, this will doubtless become a m labor for the Methodist E. Church.

South Boston, June 5.

BRADFORD, MA The present has been, all things prosperity, with the M. E. Church i m is comparatively new in this only about six years since the church and five since they received preach We have had some revival, and hav bation, nine of whom are heads of fa

Our Sabbath School and Bible Cl in a prosperous state. We have he meeting the first Sabbath evening is the year, which has generally been

A Temperance Society has recen nected with the M. E. church and principle of total abstinence from al including cider. Forty-three have All the official members have joined The cause of "the oppressed" i

among us. We find the pure princ be congenial with our holy religion in faith" that they will ultimately p

Bradford, Mass., (East Parish)

PAWTUCKET, The peace of the gospel, and Chr. ally prevail among us; and for mo the two years I have had the happ this people, the Great Head of the

predecessor, was 60; we now num gation has increased proportionably Our Sabbath School also has been her 80 scholars or more now, when 3) to 40, two years ago. We have

with prosperity. The number in cl

tion to our library, which includes Pawtucket, June 2, 1827.

ERRATA.-The following correct by the reader in Dr. Fisk's letter to ed in last week's Herald :-1st column, 31st line from the 1

question-" Did you approve this r " Did you oppose," &c. Same the bottom, put a period after " Lib sentence thus: "At any rate, you acter." &c.

No. 4. second line, for are, it sho In the second line of my remark art's letter, read compend instead of

To Correspondents .- " Justice mation respecting the appropriatio collections, and asks two questions many others are earnestly desirous both of these questions, we say A the decision of the Presiding Eld

50 more female patients, has been crected, at an exe of \$40,000. The law of love here cherished reigns ard the patients in all the apartments. The cures in nt cases are about 90 per cent. Their gratitude is to be very great.

he State of Ohio is about erecting an asylum for poor tics. It is expected to be ready for occupation in

especting State Prisons, the Report says that in Maine as cost the State for the maintenance of the convicts, n average for ten years past, not less than \$2 per week e all their earnings. The whole amount thus exled from the beginning, is \$123,000.

ne Prison at Charlestown, Mass., was probably never more flourishing condition. The number of prisoners ther diminishing than increasing; at the same time number discharged by pardon is diminishing. The number discharged by pardon is diminishing. The ber committed to Prison in 1834 was 119; in 1835, in 1836, 97. The health is improving. Of 279 last, only four died, or 1 in 69, while the average numnishing. Last year they were seven; while the age number of recommitments for seventeen years has 17. The earnings above all expenses last year were 428 25.

1425 25.
It the State Prison in Connecticut there were nine less nitted last year than the average number from its first dishment. Out of 204 prisoners only one died. The age number of deaths from 184 prisoners for nine s, has been only three. The recommittals last year less than the average for several years. The earnabove all expenses last year, were \$7,438 91. The amount of earnings above all expenses for 9½ years, the commencement, \$51,333 63. The total amount xpenses of the old Prison 9½ years, 80,500, making a rence to the State of 131,833 63. The number of fess is so much diminished, that the Warden said he had

or have none.—May he have his choice, the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., the number of ners has been gradually diminishing, from 980 in, to 726 in 1837. At the former period the Prison enlarged to contain 1000, in expectation, as it was said by the Inspectors, that there would soon be The number of deaths last year out of an average I was 11, or 1 in 69. The earnings of 761 prisoner e all expenses, \$22,473 81, besides the sum of \$7, The earnings of 761 prisoners to, expended for transportation of convicts, building rials, and the support of female convicts at Bellevue; ng an income to the State from this Prison alone, in year, of \$30,030 21. This institution is now building its own resources a new Penitentiary for female co And it has on hand \$27,404 55 in cash. This is

er have none. May he have his choice.

y a good result of industry, good order and economic y a good result of munitry, good order and economi-ving among bad men, in these hard times.

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correspondent of Zion's Advocate has at length red to our article. We admit so much of it, as is to the

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Well, then, we yield the point. It has always been impression, that among the Baptists, immersion merely considered no baptism, unless the administrator had also immersed, and so on back ad infinitum. We would ire of the correspondent of the Advocate, if this on of succession has not been warmly contended for he Baptists, and if they have not considered it a point

important to establish. ) We supposed it did, or we should not have thus exsed ourself. We ask the correspondent of the Adite, if such baptism, has not by the Baptists been strensly contended for as invalid, and of course but a mock-We have not any facts or documents at hand to e this, but we presume they may be obtained.

REGON MISSION.—We learn from the Christian Adate and Journal, that letters have just been received the Rev. Jason Lee, dated at Willammette, Jan. 19, , in which he states that Daniel Lee had returned the Sandwich Islands somewhat improved in health. tain Slocum, of the United States Navy, who brought letters, speaks in terms of high commendation of bro. , and the state of the mission; affirming, that bro. I., the confidence of all the settlers, as well as of the Ins, and that the reformation effected by his instrume 1-

UMANITY AND PHILANTHROPY !- The Report of Prison Discipline Society, some account of which will found in a preceding column, states that one of the nbers of the last Legislature of New Hampshire, praed in his place, that the Judiciary Committee be incted to inquire into the expediency of confining the ine of that State in the State Prison!

y is truly astonishing.

USIC .- The tune on our last page is copied from the ional Church Harmony, a deservedly popular collecof church music. The hymn set to it is Part First ur excellent Love Feast hymn. We have inserted urposely to furnish our people with a suitable tune hat hymn, which is always sung at all the Love Feasts he Boston District, and ought to be (the hymn, we n,) every where. The tune should be sung in Stac-; the movement Allegretto, and carefully accented ughout.

HE JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOL .- Wilkins & Carhave published a small book with this title; prepared L. Mason and G. J. Webb.

The design of the work," as expressed by the pubers, " is to furnish such a collection of songs as is wantor juvenile classes and singing schools; or for comm pols and academies, where music is made a regular ly, or where singing has been introduced."

he book contains 78 pieces, and is printed very handely. We hope it will contribute much toward the ivation of music among children.

the South Western Christian Advocate maintains, and we that the amount of Maple Sugar annually made in the think with much propriety, that editors of religious jour- United States is seventy millions of pounds, and suggests nals, should have the prayers of Christians. In this country, newspapers exert an incalculable influence upon the refining it. habits and morals of the people; some a good, and some a bad influence. That religious papers should exert only the former, editors should have the prayers of all Christians. The following are some of the sentiments advanced by the

editor of the Advocate in support of his position.

That verbal teachers—those who preach the gospel, should have their souls saturated with a holy, heavenly spirit, there can be no doubt. The same is true of those should have their souls saturated with a holy, heavenly spirit, there can be no doubt. The same is true of those who write for a religious community. For, although they cannot convey to their numerous readers the glowing of a vivid countenance,—the flashes of an eye, sparkling with celestial fire; yet there is a something for which we have no name, pervading the writings of holy men which carries to the heart a balmy sweetness—an exhilarating, thrilling influence, which comes over the soul like a charm. This sweet savor is but the imbuings of the Holy Spirit. This view of the subject suggests the duty of praying for the editors of religious journals. Who that believes in the efficacy of prayer, can have any doubt on this subject? Remember this. Editors, more than most others, need, not only the prayers of the pious, but their sympathy and forbearance. They are obliged to sustain their high responsibilities, and pursue the even tenor of their way, while their correspondents can act their part, unknown; shift their ground, at pleasure, and, when they become ashamed of former effusions, they have only to change their signature, and start anew. An editor cannot do this. Whatever of imperfection he may espy in former editorials, their cognominal identity is fastened upon him, like the decrees of Medo-Persian kings.

If an editor throws himself, as a dependant, upon the judgment of others, he frequently finds himself but interessing his difficulties—because, his friends differ as

judgment of others, he frequently finds himself but in-ereasing his difficulties—because, his friends differ as widely from each other as he is often compelled to dissent from them all. And as he cannot follow the advice of all, and as each one feels entitled to a respectful hearing, some

It is impossible that correspondents should have advantages, equal with those of an editor, of knowing what course is most proper to pursue, in given cases. Try it who may, it will be found in most cases, that an editor is involved in more difficulties by yielding to the suggestions of many others, than he does by standing up, to his responsible station, following the unbiased dictates of an ho conscience, humbly relying upon the Mighty for help And yet it does not follow, that intelligent friends, from And yet it does not follow, that intelligent friends, from different quarters, should not plainly point out what they believe to be the better way. Indeed, such communications are as beacon-lights by which an editor can ascertish in the such communication in the such communication is the such communication. tain his true position, and avoid many dangerous sand-bars

and rocks. For this reason, men of experience, and those whose stations enable them to form correct estimates of what is most suitable for different fields of labor, should write freely and frequently, to those who are conducting the editorial department of our several periodicals; especially as these are multiplying, and covering the whole land, either for good or for evil. Would to God we could provoke, by proper means, many with whom we have been acquainted to speak out freely to us whenever they be-

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.-To-day, the N. E. Conference of the M. E. Church commences its Annual Session at Nantucket. Between the members of that bo dy, as well as in all similar associations, we have reason to believe there exists a great degree of brotherly affection and kindness. Affectionate greetings and kind inquiries will therefore occupy many pleasant hours.

The business of the Annual Conference is always im portant, and, in some respects, difficult and perplexing .-Prayer from the church, should, therefore, constantly as cend on high, that they may be guided by the wisdom which cometh down from above; and that in all their deliberations and doings, relative to the welfare of the church of Christ, they may be assisted by the Great Head of that

has become about twice as large as it was at the commencement of the year, and general prosperity has attended us. With proper attention, and the blessing of the Lord, this will doubtless become a most important field of Your committee. labor for the Methodist E. Church.

F. P. TRACY. South Roston, June 5.

and five since they received preaching from Conference. We have had some revival, and have received 12 on probation, nine of whom are heads of families. Our present

meeting the first Sabbath evening in each month through the year, which has generally been interesting and profitable.

that many more of these unfortunate sauctors are that many more of these unfortunate sauctors. Alton had shewn themselves possessed of one generous emotion, or one single spark of feeling or humanity.

A Temperance Society has recently been formed, connected with the M. E. church and congregation, on the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, All the official members have joined the society.

The cause of "the oppressed" is gradually advancing among us. We find the pure principles of abolitionism to

M. DWIGHT. Bradford, Mass., (East Parish) June 5.

the two years I have had the happiness of laboring with this people, the Great Head of the church has blessed us with prosperity. The number is about 80 towns with prosperity. The number in church, returned by my predecessor, was 60; we now number 110. Our congregation has increased proportionably. Our house of worship is well filled. All filled by the state of the stat

tion to our library, which includes now about 250 vols. WM. P. WHITE.

Pawtucket, June 2, 1827.

1st column, 31st line from the bottom, instead of the question-"Did you approve this measure?" It should be "Did you oppose," &c. Same column, 6th line from the bottom, put a period after "Liberator," and begin the sentence thus: "At any rate, you knew its violent char-

acter," &c. No. 4. second line, for are, it should have been is. In the second line of my remarks after Professor Stuart's letter, read compend instead of compound.

To Correspondents .- "Justice" solicits some information respecting the appropriation of regular quarterly collections, and asks two questions which he says he and many others are earnestly desirous to have answered. To both of these questions, we say No; but then after all the decision of the Presiding Elder is preferable in all

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS JOURNALS .- The editor of MAPLE SUGAR .- The New England Farmer states [

We hope the editor of the Chambersburg Weekly Messenger will continue to give credit for articles taken from the Herald. He began very well. In his paper of May 24, there are three from the Herald without credit.

Rev. Dr. Olin, President of Randolph Macon College, sailed from New York, the 25th ult. on a visit to Europe for the restoration of his health. His complaint is a fulness of blood in the brain.

### General Intelligence.

The Burning of the Ben Sherrod.—The Boston Patriot of May 31, says, "We have received a slip from the office of the New Orleans Bee, dated the 20th inst. which once of the New Orleans Bee, dated the 20th inst, which contains the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Natchez, and the report of a committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the disastrous loss of the steamboat Ben Sherrod. The following is an extract from

That the steamboat Ben Sherrod left the city of New Orleans, bound for Louisville, having on board upwards of two hundred passengers, inclusive of the crew, the steam-boat Prairie leaving about the same time, for the same place; and that the said boats had been "racing" from the time they left New Orleans, until the fatal occur-rence, which took place about 12 miles above Fort Adams, at I o'clock, on the morning of the 9th May, the Prairie being a few miles ahead; that previous to that ime, said boats had passed and repassed each other some

twice or three times.

That the the Sherrod had been on fire, and was known That the the Sherrod had been on hire, and was known to be so by the hands on said boat, some time before the alarm was given to the passengers in the cabins on the lower deck, and that ample time elapsed after the discovery of the fire, to have run the boat ashore, and landed every passenger on her, she being then not exceeding 200 yards from the shore on the right hand side of the river, but that no attempt whatever, was made to effect a landing, after the discovery of said fire, until several minutes had elapsed, when the captain, C. G. Castleman, finding the boiler deck in flames, ordered the pilot to run her ashore, but it was now too late, the wheel rope having been severed by the flames. The captain then ordered the engineer to stop the boat, but he had fled from the property of the beat pade full head way unhis post, thus leaving the boat under full head way, un-controlled by the pilot, and bearing out from the shore farther into the middle of the river. The flames had now farther into the middle of the river. The haines had how reached nearly to the stern of the boat, all was consternation and despair, the yawl suspended by pullies, was immediately filled with passengers, and in lowering it to the surface of the water, some one cut away the bow rope, surface of the water, some one cut away the bow rope, which caused the yawl to be run down, and the loss of all

within it. The remaining passengers and crew were now forced overboard by the approaching flames.

Such was the state of things when the steamboat Columbus, passing downwards, rounded to, and came to the relief of the sufferers; the captain and crew using every relief in their power to save as many as possible, and hap-pily succeeded in rescuing several persons who would otherwise in all probability have been lost. While the otherwise in all probability have been lost. While the captain and crew of the Columbus, were thus engaged in the cause of humanity, and after the suffering fugitives from the flames of the Sherrod, had floated with, and been borne down several miles by the current, and were scattered far and wide over the surface of the river, struggling with death, and calling and shricking in every di-rection for assistance and relief, the steamboat Alton, Cap rection for assistance and relief, the steamboat Alton, Cap-tain Dougherty, came down, and was hailed by the Co-lumbus, when she stopped her engine, and was informed by the captain of the Columbus of the disastrous occur-rence, and that a great number of persons were then strugprince, and that a great number of persons were then struggling in the river, and drowning, and was requested by him to save all he could; but to the eternal disgrace and mortification of humanity, this monster in human shape, surrounded on all sides by human beings, begging and imploring for assistance, and assailed from every quarter, by the piteous shrieks and cries of the dying, passed immediately on his way, amidst the distressing scene, runsing by the perfect of the same and drowning others by the ning his boat over many, and drowning others by the

Br. Brown—Perhaps it would be well to say a word in relation to the cause of Methodism in this place.—
There has been some revival with us the past year, and some have been received by letter; so that our numbers have increased from fifteen to fifty. The congregation has become about twice as large as it was at the combrandy or other spirits, as an inducement to keep up ex-cessive fires, with a view of overtaking the Prairie, ther

Your committee also report that the captain of the Ben Sherrod was, on the above occurrence, guilty of great in-discretion and neglect of duty, and manifested a great dis-regard for the safety of his passengers, in permitting such a course of conduct among his officers and crew.

BRADFORD, MASS.

The present has been, all things considered, a year of prosperity, with the M. E. Church in Bradford. Methodism is comparatively new in this place, it having been only about six years since the church was first organized, and five since they received preaching from Conference, and the feath opinion that not less than the fearful number of 150 humans of 150 humans and the feath opinion that not less than the fearful number of 150 humans of 150 man beings perished by this disaster; and whilst they are gratified to be able to state that a number more, who would otherwise have been inevitably lost, were saved by the number is 45.

Our Sabbath School and Bible Class, though small are in a prosperous state. We have held a missionary prayer meeting the first Sabbath evening in each month through

For the last three months a little girl, about six years of principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, including cider. Forty-three have signed the pledge,—plained of occasional violent pains in her side. It appears that she must have accidentally swallowed a needle; but when or where is perfectly unknown; it had, however, worked itself from the stomach into the side, just below the bottom rib, and was perceived on Tuesday last. Mr. be congenial with our holy religion, and we are "strong in faith" that they will ultimately prevail and triumph. ampton Herald.

Census Memoranda.-We have received from an old PAWTUCKET, R. I.

The peace of the gospel, and Christian harmony generally prevail among us; and for most of the time during the two years I have had the harming and the three days have been received. It will be seen that notwithstanding there has been a triffing log in the second that there has been a triffing log in the second that there has been a triffing log in the second that the second that notwithstanding there has been a triffing log in the second that notwithstanding there has been a triffing log in the second that the second ship is well filled.

Our Sabbath School also has been prospered. We number 80 scholars or more now, whereas we had only from 50 to 49, two years ago. We have also made some addition to our liberry, which includes the second of the state at the present time, will not be found to vary essentially from 700,000—or a gain of nearly 15 per cent. We observe of the 227 towns already returned, that 80 of them have experienced a falling off since 1830. The lesses are principally small ones—some 20, some 50, some 100, and in a few instances there is a falling off of from 4 to 500, generally in the Western Counties. We are of opinion, however, that no ERRATA.—The following corrections should be made by the reader in Dr. Fisk's letter to Br. Merritt, published in last week's Herald:—

_	Towns.	1830.	SACHUSET 1837.	Increase.	Loss.
Suffolk.	1	61,392	80,822	19.431	
Middlesex,	30	48,155	65,056	16,901	
Essex,	18	61,841	67,196	5,355	
Worcester,	42	65,080	74,305	9,225	
Norfolk,	16	32,093	39,676	7,583	
Bristol.	10	28,761	33,498	4,737	
Plymouth,	15	31,970	34,771	2,801	
Barnstable,	12	27,559	30,050	2,491	
Nantucket,	1	7,202	9,048	1,846	
Dukes,	2	2,200	2 324	124	
Hampden,	15	26,103	27,488	1,380	
Hampshire,	, 18	21,302	21,156		14
Franklin,	19	22,390	21,156		1,23
Berkshire,	28	34,051	33,973		7
			F 10 F22		
)	227	470,104	540,520	71,874	1,45
			470,104	1,458	
Tota	l incre	130.	70,416	70,416	

The following is the population of many of the principal cities and towns in the State—no large ones are yet to be

received exce	ogenn 19	enumerate	d above	_	
	1830.	1837.	Polls.	Members of	3, (
Boston,	61,392	80,823	25,340	56	
Lowell,	6,474	18,010			
Salem,	13,886	14,985	3,710	8	
New Bedford,	7,592	11,304	3,942	9	
Charlestown,	8,787	10,101	2,699	6	
Springfield,	6,784	9,234	2,446	5	
Nantucket,	7,202	9,048	2,553	6	
Roxbury,	5,259	7,493	2,126	5	
Worcester,	4,172	7,117	2,300	5	
Newburyport	6,388	6,741			
-Gazette.		In 8 to	owns,	100	

The Deaf and Dumb Institution at New York .- The Society has entered upon the nineteenth year of its existence, and has published its Eighteenth Annual Report. The expenses or disbursements of the Society for the past year, including a small balance of about \$3000, have been about \$26,000, while the receipts have been a fraction short of \$28,500. The number of pupils in the Institution to the property of the present year was was tion short of \$28,500. The number of pupils in the Institution at the commencement of the present year was 160, being 20 more than the number of pupils the year previous. Fifty-seven were admitted during the year 1836, and thirty-seven discharged.

The mechanical occupations of the pupils, which are the mechanical occupations of study, are many, and the previous of the pupils, which are during the intervals of study, are many, and the proper in the city of Mexico, which openly defends his conduct, and advocates the federal system and constitution of 1824.

previous. Fifty-seven were admitted during the year 1836, and thirty-seven discharged.

The mechanical occupations of the pupils, which are carried on during the intervals of study, are many, and adapted to the age, capacity, health, &c. of the scholars. The girls are taught all kinds of sewing, and the boys the more important mechanical branches of busi-

The whole number of admissions and discharges since 1818, the time of the commencement of the Institution, has been 488 admissions, and 328 discharges.

Causes of Deafness.—Those who were born deaf, who

has been 488 admissions, and 328 discharges.

Causes of Deafness.—Those who were born deaf, who have entered the institution, number 94. The number whose deafness is attributed to accidental causes, is 202. The number of doubtful cases is 115; and those whose deafness is considered to have originated with idiocy, are nine. The congenital cases of deafness mentioned in the report are supposed to have been caused by a malconformation of the head, and a singular instance is mentioned of a numly whose external passage to the ear was entirely. of a pupil whose external passage to the ear was entirely wanting, while the auricle was reduced to a small pro-jecting cartilage. The face and head of this individual were otherwise deformed, and the occasions of deafness and deformity are both attributed to a fright on the part of the mother during the period of gestation, and from a piercing shriek uttered by a servant. The distressing efpiercing samek uttered by a servant. The distressing el-fect upon the ears of the patient is supposed to have clos-ed the ears of the child. But little, however, is known of the causes of congenital deafness; and some of the most scientific men of Europe, doubt whether there is such a thing or not. Those who do not believe in cangenital thing or not. Those who do not believe in cangental dealness, do believe that the first cause is humidity deranging the glandular system. They also believe that this scrofulous disorder becomes hereditary in families, and corrupts the cavities of ears in infants, so as to produce different degrees of deafness. The causes of accidental deafness are attributed to various diseases, such as—measles, scarlet, spotted, and other fevers, colds, convul-

measles, scarlet, spotted, and other levers, colds, convul-sions, inflammation, gathering in the head, falls, whoop-ing cough, scrofula, small pox, &c. &c. Sexes.—Of 520 individuals in the New York Institu-tion, 282 were males, and 238 females. It is a singular fact that the number of male deaf mutes at the Hartford, Philadelphia, Columbus, Danville, and the New York Institutions, and all similar institutions in the world, far exceeds that of the females. In the United States, last year, of 1613 deaf persons, 917 were males. In nine in-stitutions in France, there were 301 males, and only 193 females. In 26 different institutions, there were 621 males and 440 females. In Prussia, Saxony, the Danish provinces, Belgium, the Canton of Zurich in Switzerland, the same difference of number exists as in the United States and France. The report before us gives no satisfactory explanation for these difference in the sexes; and as yet believe, no explanation has been given by the officer

f the foreign institutions.

Marriages, 8c.—Of the 39 marriages of the deaf and Marriages, &c.—Of the 39 marriages of the deaf and dumb belonging to the American Society at Hartford, and the New York Institute, there has been no cases of congenital deafness on the part of the children. Instances, however, have been known of hereditary deafness, but they are not common. But we are told of an example of eight persons of two generations at Paris, children of five families connected by blood, who were all born deaf. Another example is given of nine persons connected by Prevent Mariana and be attended to. This information is given at the mutual request of bishops Hedding and Waugh.—Christ. Adv. and Jour.

The undersigned hereby gratefully acknowledge the highly esteemed favor of receiving, the one, \$20 from the families connected by blood, who were all born deaf. Another example is given of nine persons connected by Prevent Mariana and be attended to. This information is given at the mutual request of bishops Hedding and Waugh.—Christ. Adv. and Jour.

The undersigned hereby gratefully acknowledge the highly esteemed favor of receiving, the one, \$20 from the Female Missionary Society of this place, the other, \$20 out of the contributions made at the Monthly Missionary other example is given of nine persons connected by birth, and deal at birth. A melancholy example is also Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. given of a young female, who was rendered deaf in con-sequence of a rose bug finding its way into the ear. She had three cousins in one family who were deaf from birth.

Such instances are rare. Among other curious facts in the report, we find one where there were a family of twelve children, six of whom were born alternately deaf. Another similiar in-stance is given in the New York Institution in a family of fourteen children, seven of whom were born alterna

Charlottesville, (Va.) May 20. More Hidden Trea-ures Found.—We understand that Mr. Burrus Munday, while engaged in removing a heap of stones on the land of John Douglass, Esq., in the northern part of this county a few days since, discovered the remains of a wooden box, containing four hundred and forty nine doubloons of gold coin!—amounting to near \$7,500. The fortunate finder

Comparative sailing of an American and a British ship.—The ship Champlain, of New York, Capt. Ritchie, sailed from Liverpool October 25, for Canton, and arrived there early in February. The British ship Falcou, despatched by Messrs. Barings, to Batavia and Canton, to countermand certain credits, sailed from England about October 1, and only reached Batavia about the time the Champlain reached Canton.

Grout—J. B. Toleman—J. Sanborn—S. Ritchardson (I. D. owes from Jan. 1, 1836)—A. Baker—P. M. Attleboro'—P. M. Epping, N. H.—N. Culver—Veritas—W. Ramsdell—F. Fisk—W. Fisk—T. Dodge—W. P. White—I. Stoddard.

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD
To June 3.

E. Brown, J. Macreading, T. Freeman, A. G. Dorr. N. Culver—Veritas—W. Ramsdell—F. Fisk—W. Fisk—T. Dodge—W. P. White—I. Stoddard.

feet! It has risen altogether about 30 or 35 feet, and is low, \$2 each.

of debt over securities, 1,072,047.

From 500 to 1000 laborers are wanted, on the West ranch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, near Towanda, Bradford county. The country is healthy, and good wages are given. The work will also continue for a year

The population of Portland, as ascertained by the recent census, is rising fifteen thousand. In 1830, it was twelve housand six hundred and one.

The wife of Mr. Ephraim Knoles, of Union township, Ross county, was safely delivered, some time since, of four daughters at a birth. The children are said to be doing well. Mrs. Knoles is in her forty-sixth year, and had previously given birth to thirteen children.

Drought.—Accounts for

Drought .-- Accounts from various parts of the West In-Drought.—Accounts from various parts of the West Indies state that there was much suffering for want of rain. In Antigua there had been no rain for six months, and the crops were in consequence entirely cut off. The inhabitants were obliged to send to Monserat for water, and it was selling at 10d per bail.

In Lynn, Mr. Phillip Ashton, a revolutionary soldier, 73; Mr. Ezra Rand, 66; Mrs. Alice, wife of Mr. Nathan was selling at 10d per bail.

From Mexico.—By the packet bark Ann Eliza, Capt. Briscoe, from Vera Cruz, the editors of the New York Courier & Enquirer have received papers from the city of Mexico, to the 27th of April, from Vera Cruz to the 1st of May, and letters to the 2d, the day on which she sailed.
General Bustamente, as we already know, was installed
President of the Republic on the 18th April.

Sanguine expectations are expressed that the new gov rnment will adopt a line of policy, which will relieve Mexico from the embarrassments under which she is suf-

The revolutionary movement which took place on the 14th April, at San Louis Potosi, headed by Col. Ugarte, had not yet been put down. He had published, in a pamphlet form, his plan or pronunciamento, in favor of the federal system and constitution of 1834, and had refused all obedience to any orders emanating from the govern ment, under the new central constitution. A special decree was issued by the government on the

5th April, abolishing slavery in the Mexican Republic.— A decree abolishing the slavery of the aborigines of the country, would be more to the purpose. Negro slevery never existed in Mexico, to an extent worth notice. Santa Anna still remained at his plantation, and his

Colonel Espinosa, Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Madrid, had arrived with despatches, which, it is believed, contain the definite recognition by Spain of the inde

endence of Mexico. The army collected at and near Matamoras, for the in vasion of Texas, was still under the command of Genera

Natchez, and call on the government to retaliate, but this it does not appear will be the course of Bustamente, whose policy is decidedly pacific.

The Texan Camp.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, writes under date

of May 18, as follows:
"The Texan volunteers cantoned at the camp upon L Baca, or Navidad, have been very much dissa the state of inaction in which they have been kept for the last twelve months, and felt very anxious either to advance into Mexico, or obtain their discharge. The Texan army is daily increasing in numbers, by the constant arrival of volunteers, and amounts now to 2,400 men, in the best or-der and discipline; but the government is laboring under great difficulties to keep them together. In fact, the sol-diers begin to suffer from the want of provisions and pay."

Extract of a letter, dated Jamaica, May 13 .- We are all, thank God, at present in tranquillity. The apprenticeship system is working, if not satisfactorily, at least without those evils which so many prognosticated. The staple of the Island, sugar, must decrease daily, but the staple of the Island, sugar, must decrease daily, but the planter has abundant resources,—a fertile soil, and a delightful climate; and it is the opinion of judicious and experienced persons, that the Island will be more flourishing when the remains of slavery are entirely obliterated.

### FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Information is hereby given to all concerned that Bish op Waugh has charge of the foreign missions this year, and that therefore those who wish to confer with a bishop respecting these missions will direct to him. He will attend the New England and Maine conferences. His residence is in the city of Baltimore, where letters post naid, will reach him, and be attended to. This information is

Malden Centre, Mass., May 29.

Rev. George Bourne of New York, will deliver a lecture on Popery, at Elocution Hall, Franklin Aver Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Rev. Moses L. Scudder, will deliver a lecture before the Irish Protestant Association, at Elecution Hall, No. Franklin Avenue, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at o'clock.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

H. Perry—E. C. Ewens—N. G. Lippett—J. K. Col lins—G. Stone—J. Miller—T. Nichols—A. Plummer—T s Mr. Douglass's overseer, an industrious, worthy man. Grout-J. B. Toleman-J. Sanborn-S. Richardson (I. D.

countermand certain credits, sailed from England about October 1, and only reached Batavia about the time the Champlain reached Canton.

The collection for the widows of deceased clergymen, on Thursday, in Brattle st. Church, before the Convention of Congregational Clergy, after a most interesting discourse by Professor H. Ware, Jr., was \$470 57.

The Truth.—The Lynn Record contradicts the statement as being entirely false which has been afloat stating that seventeen families in Lynn were sent to the almshouse in one day. The Record says that no person has been sent to the poorhouse in that town, within the last three months.—Salem Observer.

Selling Spirits to Slaves.—Bernard Charles, of Franklin, has been found guilty of selling liquor to slaves, and sentenced by the District Court to pay a fine of \$250, and in default of payment, to six months imprisonment. We mention this for the information of the service of these ways and the service of these ways and the service of these ways and the service of the servi sentenced by the District Court to pay a fine of \$250, and in default of payment, to six months imprisonment. We mention this for the information of those who may feel interested in this parish.—Baton Rouge Gazette. feel interested in this parish.—Baton Rouge Gazette.

Maysville, (Ky.) May 20. Great Rise.—On Wednesday evening, the Ohio River commenced rising, and rose within the succeeding twenty-four hours about 24 ford, A. S. Smith, H. Merritt, M. Warren, and G. Bige-ford,

low, \$2 each.

New York City Debt.—The debt of the city of New
York on the 1st instant, amounted to \$1,549,681. The
amount of funds and securities belonging to the city, besides the amount due for taxes, was \$477,634. Balance
of debt over securities 1072 047.

Stone, E. Loveren, C. Houghton, C. Strand, Breed & Maley, J. Bliss, T. W. Fassett, S. H. Smith, and A. Mayo,
\$1 each—D. Moody, 70 cents—S. Turner, 23 cents, J. \$1 each—D. Moody, 70 cents—S. Turner, 33 cents— L. Esty, 35 cents—Lane & Cushing, 30 cents.

# MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. Swain Winkley to Miss Harriet N., daughter of John Harmon, Esq.; Mr. Elbridge Griffin to Mrs. Sophia Forbes; Mr. John Warner to Miss Lucinda Osborn, both of Cambridge; Mr. Augustus C. Mather o Woodstock, Vt., to Miss Hannah M. Barnes; Mr. Charles Wentworth to Miss Eliza Ann Bond. In Lowell, Mr. James McGregor, merchant, of Boston,

Hon. John Quincy Adams has accepted an invitation of the citizens of Newburyport to deliver an oration there on the 4th of July next.

Jenkins, 26.

In Litchfield, Conn., Hon. Frederick Wolcott, one of the most distinguished men of that State, 70.

In Utica, after an illness of less than two weeks, Mr.

Chelsea.—The late census gives a population in Chelsea, exclusive of the patients in the Hospital, of 1647.—
In 1830, including the Hospital, the number was 770. Increase 877.

At sea, May 11th, on board ship Charleston, during her passage from St. Croix to Norfolk, Mrs. Leisa W., wife of Mr. Jonathan Forbush, of this city, 32.

### Ship News.

### PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived, Brigs Horace, Foss, N Orleans; Calo, Percival, Baltimore; —Schs March, Doane, Richmond; Alphion, Albany; Gen Stark, N York; Tremont, Bangor; Pres Jackson and Comet, Belfast; Osprey, Mount Desert; Spartan, Portland.

Spartan, Fortuna.

Cleared, Brigs Malta, Newell, Para; Pico, Henchman, Trinidad; Helen, Wiscasset;—Schs Fort Hill, Baker, Fredericksburg; Emeline, Hallowell; Consul, Sul-

TUESDAY, May 30.

Arrived, Ship Charleston, Eldridge, St Croix;—Brigs Black Hawk, Baker, Porto Cabello; Two Sisters, Parkinson, N Orleans; Baltimore and Malaga, Baltimore; Ottoman and Token, N York;—Schs Mogul, Collegan, Matazzas; Factor, Young, do; Gazelle, Brown, and Billow, Jenkins, Washington, N C; Mary Jane, Richmond; Zenith, Fredericksburg; Premium, Norfolk; Inspector, Alexandria; Columbia and Eagle, Baltimore; Molaeska, Philad; Albany, Victor and Clarion, Albany; Francis, Gem and Aventurer, N York; Mary, Hartford; Albion, Damariscotta; Apphia. Bangor: Sultan, Augusta. TUESDAY, May 30.

Damariscotta; Apphia, Bangor; Sultan, Augusta.

Cleared, Bark Chief, Eldridge, Charleston;—Brig Emeline, Cole, Bangor;—Sch Albany Packet, Howes, New

WEDNESDAY, May 31. WEDNESDAT, May 3I.

Arrived, Bark Bevis, Brown, Neuvitas;—Brigs Napoleon, Hunt, Havana; Cambrian, Swinson, Trinidad; Nile, Gragg, Porto Cabello; Echo, Clark, Philad;—Schs Eveline, Baker, Jacmel; Splendid, Trefry, Aux Cayes; Only Daughter and Tower, Washington, N C; Olive Branch, Baltimore; Harriet, Philad; Ornament and Baltic, Albany: Repeater, Temport and Zophys, New York, Core ny; Rochester, Tremont and Zephyr, New York; Gov Brooks, Portland.

Cleared, Ship Charles Henry, Smith, Antwerp;— Brigs Albertina, Kelley, St Jago; Maria Theresa, Cronstadt; Geo Turner, Portland;—Schs Hudson and Jasper, N York; Comet, Bath; Cassius, Belfast; Clarissa, Hallowell; Heradd, Augusta; Frances, Portland; Rambler

THURSDAY, June 1. Arrived, Ship Louvre, Ranlett, 33 hours from N York;

—Bark Franklin, Gibbs, Trinidad;—Brigs Frances Louisa, Chase, Mayaguez; Attention, Johnson, Surinam; Susan, Baker, Havana; Chatham, Baltimore; Ella, Philad;

san, Baker, Havana; Chatham, Baltimore; Ella, Philad;
—Schs Boston, Shepard, Havana; Emigrant, Bourne,
Wilmington, N C; North Branch, Philad; Visscher, Albany; Boston, N York; Dirigo, Lubec.
Cleared, Barks Henry, Snell, N Orleans; Euphrates,
Emerson, Bucksport;—Brigs Red Rover, Girdler, Cape
Haytien; Hebe, Howes, Barbadoes; Franklin, Dow,
Bath;—Schs Susan, Baker, Philad; Lurana, Portsmouth.

FRIDAY, June 2. Arrived, Brigs Levant, Nickerson, Matanzas; Cameo, Cushman, N Orleans; Cecilia, Bahimore; Lavinia and Richmond Packet, N York;—Schs Coral, Hicks, Richmond; Now England and Courier, Baltimore; Republic, Example, Silver Spring. Augustus and Kosciusco, Philad; Harvest, Canova and Empire, N York; Dirigo, Lubec; 

ive Branch, Bath. SATURDAY, June 3.

Arrived, Brigs Charles Wells, Couillard, Norfolk; Elcy, Wall, Baltimore;—Schs Lebanon, Talbot, do; Tiger, Albany; Wm Roscoe, N York.

Cleared, Ship. Wm & John, Robinson, Thomaston;—Brigs Dover, Percival, Copenhagen and a market; Wankinco, Ryder, Alexandria; Chickasaw, Baltimore; R Waln and Eagle, Philad; Napoleon, Portland;—Schs Mary, Snow, St Thomas; Richard, Baker, Norfolk; Friend and Fancy, New York: Moro Belfest; Gen Stark Benthal. Fancy, New York; Moro, Belfast; Gen Stark, Portland; Satellite, Dover; Planter, Portsmouth;—Sloops Leader, Castine; Susan, Bath; Splendid, Augusta; Fame, Hallowell.

SUNDAY, June 4.

Arrived, Brig Forest, Rich, Norfolk;—Sch Chappell,
N York.

# Boston Prices Current.

APPLES, bbl			from	\$2.25 t	o 2.50
BEANS, white, per bushel, .				3.00	4.00
BEEF, mess, bbl				15.50	15.50
No. 1,				13.00	13.50
prime,				8.50	9.00
BEESWAX, American, lb				25	30
HEESE, new milk, lb			:	10	12
EATHERS, northern, geese, lb.				54	60
southern, geese,			•	40	50
LAX, American, lb		•	•	9	12
'ISH, Cod, per quintal, .		•	•	3.12	3.25
LOUR, Genesee, bbk.					
Baltimore Haward street			•	10.00	10.50
Baltimore, Howard stree	ı,			9.12	9.37
Baltimore, wharf, .				8.00	8.50
Alexandria,				8.50	8.75
BRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, p	er	bushel	, .	1.05	1.06
southern flat yellow	V 2			98	1.00
white,				90	95
Rye, northern,				1.07	1.10
Barley.				1.00	1.10
Oats, northern, (prime)	•			62	65
Ilay, best English, ton of 2000 lb		•		22.50	
Hard pressed,		•	•	15.00	16.50
Honey, gallon,	•	,	•	52	
	•	,			55
llors, 1st quality, lb				6	7
2d quality,				4	5
ARD, Boston, Istsort, lb				10	11
Southern, 1st sort, .				9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tanna	age	, lb.		30	32
do. country de				26	28
	0.			27	29
do dry hid	e.			_	-
New York red, light,				24	26
Boston do. slaught	er.			21	23
do. light, .	,			19	21
LIME, best sort, cask,	•		•	1.05	1.08
PORK, Mass., inspection, extra cl		- 141	•	22.50	24.00
Clear, from other States,		, , ,	•	22.00	23.00
Mess,	•	•	•		
Same Handle Communication				20.00	22.50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel,	٠.	•		2.75	2.87
Red Top, northern, bush	iel,			60	65
Hemp,		,		2.50	2.75
Red Clover, northern, lb				15	16
Southern Clover, .				14	15
SILK COCOONS, American bushe	1.			2.75	4.00
TALLOW, tried, lb.				10	11
Wool, prime or Saxony Fleeces	11		•	65	70
American, full blood, was	he	4	•	60	65
American & washed	Suc	и, .	•	55	60
American, washed,	•		•	40	54
American, washed, American, washed, American, washed,			1		
American, 4 washed,				40	45
Native washed,				-	-
g Pulled superfine,		3		45	50
1st Lambs, .				50	55
- \ ~ Lanns.				45	48
3d Lambs,				28	33
Z (1st spinning, .				_	_
Southern pulled wool is a			-		

# PROVISION MARKET.

RET	LA	L	PRI	CE	S .		
BUTTER, tub, lb						14	18
lump, .						20	25
CIDER, bbl						-,-	
HAMS, northern, lb.						14	15
Southern,						13	14
Eccs, dozen, .						16	18
PORK, whole hogs lb.						10	12
POTATOES, bushel,						75	100
POULTRY						18	19
					[N. ]	E. Farn	

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, MAY 29, 1887. At market, 200 Beef Cattle, 12 Cows and Calves, and PRICES. Beef Cattle—Sales were quick at an advance

PRICES. Del Cattle—Sales were quiek at an advance of about 25c. per hundred, and we advance our quotations, viz.: a very few extra at 8 12; first quality at 7 75 a \$8; second quality at 7 25 a 7 50; and third quality at 6 50 a Cows and Calves-Sales were made at \$25, 30, 32, 40, 43 and 45.

# Stoine—No lots were sold to peddle. At retail, 8 to 10 for Sows, and 9 to 11 for Barrows.

MARINERS' HOUSE, THIS HOUSE,

No. 226 Ann Street, Boston,

Telizens of Boston, in concert with the Ladies of the Scamen's Aid Society, for the purpose of affording to SEAMEN a quiet and comfortable home while on shore, well provided with a reading room, &c. It is earnestly hoped all seamen will patronize and support it.

May 17th.

in various kind

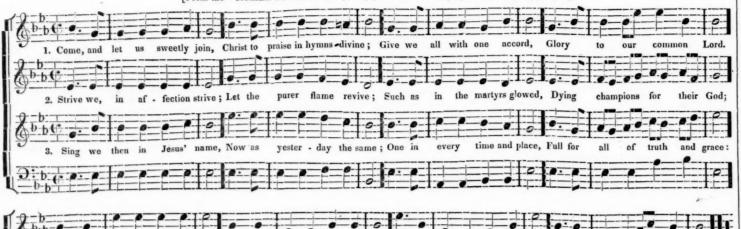
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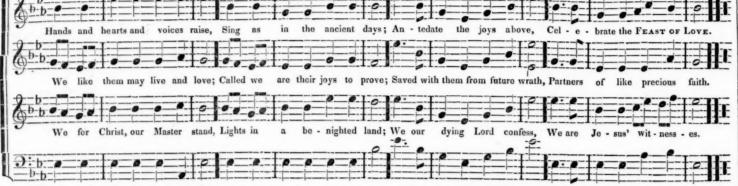
Life of Wesley;

Sermon

"

of binding; Almanacs;





Biographical.

4. Witnesses that Christ hath died.

We with him are crucified:

Christ hath burst the bands of death. We his quickening spirit breathe.

Thither all our wishes fly;

Sits at God's right hand above, There with him we reign in love.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Peterborough, N. H., April 22, 1837, MEHITABLE S. KIDDER, wife of the Rev. Amos Kidder, in the 28th year of her age.

She experienced the pardoning love of God in 1828, and the blessing of sanctification in 1834; now lies cold and still beneath thy feet;—then be children, but did not make myself known to them in which blessing she lived and died. She was a strong and consistent believer in our doctrines and word, every ungentle action, will come thronging er their return to liberty. I returned home to pro-Discipline, and a zealous and practical advocate for them. During her last sickness, her sufferings, which were extreme, she bore with Christian resignation and patience. Her faith in God remained unshaken, and her prospect brightened for the kingdom of immortal glory, until every remaining doubt was gone, every cloud disappeared, and her soul enjoyed that triumphant bliss,

" Which none but those who feel it, know."

In this happy frame of mind, she continued a few days. Her work being done, without a struggle, or a groan, she fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer, and gained the heavenly shore.

"There all the ship's company meet, Who sailed with the Saviour beneath; With shouting, each other they greet, And triumph o'er sorrow and death." B. C. EASTMAN.

Deering, N. H., May 17.

# Miscellaneous.

[WASHINGTON IRVING is perhaps not excelled, if equalled, in the character of both facetious and sentimental composition. The following is one of his happiest effort in the latter style. It is from the Sketch Book .- ED.] AFFECTION FOR THE DEAD.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other He employed me, as I had some knowledge of the wound we seek to heal-every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to that had fallen, five miles below. We could easily the door and said, "Why, Bek, are you here?" keep open, this affliction we cherish and brood have done the work and returned home the same My daughter dashed through the crowd, crying, over in solitude. Where is the mother who would day, had the other workmen been attentive to their willingly forget the infant that perished like a blos- business—but they loitered; and I with one or two and sunk into my arms. After this, the owner som from her arms, though every recollection is others, was sent to stay at his brother's; himself said, "Old man, come in; these children are yours, a pang? Where is the child that would willingly and the rest of the company were to spend the and you must have them." Thus joyfully ended forget the most tender of parents, though to re- night at another house near. But far different was my six years' search. member be but to lament? Who, even in the their intention. While they were supposed to be hour of agony, would forget the friend over quietly resting, they were preparing a cruel dagwhom he mourns-who, even when the tomb is ger for my bosom. At dead of night they entered closing upon the remains of her he most loved; my little habitation, rifled it of its most valuable when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portals; would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness? No, the love which survives the tomb, is one of the noblest attributes of the soul.

If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overflowing burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of reconciliation; when the sudden anguish and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, soften her desolate home. away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness-who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom, yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. O the grave! the grave-it buries every error-covers every defect-extinguishes every resentment! From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him?

But the grave of those that we loved-what a place for meditation! There it is that we call up tale. Sad was the sight of my lonely dwelling.in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse there. But I had no time to lose, and the thought tenderness, the solemn, awful tenderness of the treasures, spurred me on. I took passage in a parting scene. The bed of death, with all its sti- steamboat for Louisville, but could hear nothing of love! The feeble, fluttering, thrilling, oh! how look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from reaching Louisville the second time, my name was the threshold of existence. The faint, faltering called by a Capt. Buckner, who had one of my

ing, who can never-never return to be soothed by

a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom guish filled my heart. My children were slaves. that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to Almost despairing, I returned to Natchez. I then doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth- learned the name of the person in New Orleans, if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged, in on whom a draft was given by the second purchasthought, word, or deed, the spirit that generously er to the first. By writing to him I found that he confided in thee-if thou art a lover, and hast ever resided in Louisiana, about 80 miles from Natchez. given one unmerited pang to that true heart which I immediately went to his plantation and saw my sure that every unkind look, every ungracious or their master, for it might have prevented forevback upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul-then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan and pour the unavailing tearmore deep, more bitter, because unheard and una-

Then wave thy chaplet of flowers, and strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit, if thou canst, with these tender, yet futile tributes of regret; -but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and henceforth be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living.

young women who have devoted themselves to the truly missionary work of teaching colored children, in Ohio,-She says it is all true, with the exception of a single name. changed for prudential reasons .- Human Rights.

# STORY OF LEWIS WILLIAMSON.

Three miles below Galliopolis, I once possessed a farm of rich soil, that yielded seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. I lived in comfort with my family around me, and there I might have been living now, had not my prosperity raised the envy of a neighbor, whose land joined mine. He was heard to say, as I have since learned, that he would sell my children for money, to pay for his farm .carpenter's trade, to assist in rebuilding a corn crib contents, and dragged my wife and three small children from their beds. With savage brutality they were driven with naked feet over the frozen ground two miles to the river, and thrown into a loving. For my own part, I do not wonder, in lookcanoe. Two hundred and forty miles below, my wife was set ashore near midnight, in the woods, With a heart bursting with anguish, she sat till where she got on board a steamboat and went to

But to return to myself. I arose early. rest had not been quiet. I thought of my family, from whom I had never before been unexpectedly absent, and something seemed to say, "all is not well." I set about finishing the work. The other workmen said it was too cold to work, and urged me to stop and take a dram, but I refused. When the business was accomplished, we set out for nome. On the way a neighbor came running to tell me the state in which he had seen my house. The horrible conviction flashed on my mind. I turned round to my employer and said, "Did you get me away to sell my wife and children?" swore he knew nothing of it, but he looked like a monster to me, and if a weapon had been at hand, I fear I should have taken his life. With all my strength I pushed the canoe to shore, and ran to the neighbor's who came to tell me. Almost exhausted, I paused awhile to hear the melancholy Its disordered state, and the death-like silence, told, alas, too plainly that the cruel spoiler had been of intimacy; there it is that we dwell upon the that I might overtake and regain my dearest earthly fled griefs-its noiseless attendants, its mute, watch- them. I then procured handbills, and had them ful assiduities. The last testimonies of expiring distributed largely in every steamboat and place of note below, when it became necessary for me to thrilling! pressure of the hand. The last fond return home. My wife was home before me. On

cure one of my white neighbors for evidence .-As compensation, I gave him my farm, besides a handsome suit of broadcloth, travelling expenses, &c. When we arrived, the master was from home, and the mistress, who had heard of our coming, had sent the children one hundred miles farther in the country. But when the master came home he sent for them. On the night in which they were expected, many people collected to witness the meeting. They had made a good fire, and were some sleeping, some watching around it, while I was stationed at the quarter, my feelings wrought up to the highest pitch. Hopes and fears conflicted. The messengers had already been gone longer than I was told at first they would probably be, and the whole might be but a plan to deceive me, and send them farther into bondage. But about midnight I heard voices approaching, and knew they were my children; I got up quickly and reached the house before them. The people began to arouse, and said, "Wake up Williamson." Ah! they thought a father could sleep-I had not slept for three nights. I fell back from the light of the door, and saw them enter without speaking a word, but the tears ran down my cheeks to see their famished and miserable appearance. The man whom I had brought as witness, kept his face from them for a time. When he turned round and looked the boy, the eldest of the three, in the face, he rushed to him exclaiming, "Oh, Mr. Gibson, where's my father-my mother!" I approached "That's my father-ob, father, where's mother?

Chilicothe, Feb. 23, 1837.

AFFECTION "If there be any thing thoroughly lovely in the human heart, it is affection! All that makes hope elevated, or fear generous, belongs to the capacity of ing over the thousand creeds and sects of men, that so many moralists have traced their theology, that so many moralists have traced their system, from love. morning, when she found herself near Manchester, The errors thus originated have something in them that charms us even while we smile at the theology, or while we neglect the system. What a beautiful fabric would be human nature-what divine guide would be human reason-if love were indeed the stra tum of the one, and the inspiration of the other What a world of reasonings, not immediately obvious did the sage of old open to our inquiry, when he said the pathetic was the truest part of the sublime. Aris tides, the painter, created a picture in which an infant is represented sucking a mother wounded to death, who even in that agony, strives to prevent the child's injuring itself by imbibing the blood mingled with the milk. How many emotions, that might have made us permanently wiser and better, have we lost in losing that picture!"-E. L. Bulwer.

> [The following extracts are from a speech of Rev. Charles Gardner, made at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.-ED.]

I will notice the evidence drawn from the power of intellect exhibited by the man of color. I know our heads have been measured, to determine whether we had as much brains as blood. I know that prejudice has blinded the eyes of many, who ought to have seen and acknowledged the truth. I know the popular delusion every where prevailing, has extended its influence even over ourselves; and that many among us have tacitly consented to admit that we were an inferior race. But I will appeal to facts. I will mention one case, and I am happy to see a reverend gentleman in the house who can attest to it. There was a man who used to travel with Bishop Asbury, named accents, struggling in death to give one more as- handbills. I answered that was my name, though Henry Hosier, who was a most extraordinary natural I might not be the person. I soon found that he orator, and was admited by the bishop to be a correct Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and medi- had conveyed my children to Natchez, whither I theologian. When he was preaching on the penin There settle the account with thy con- pursued with all possible speed. On my arrival I sula, he came to Bahama manor, in the neighborhood science for every past benefit unrequited-every learned they had been re-sold and taken, three of Esquire Bassett, afterwards governor of Delaware, past endearment unregarded, of that departed be- days before, no one, alas! knew whither. I now but now removed I trust, to his heavenly rest. One wandered about in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Sabbath day, Esq. Bassett had his church minister to thy contrition! If thou art a child, and hast ever Tennessee, and Louisiana, in the forlorn hope of dine with him, and while they were at table, his seradded a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the sil- lighting upon them. My sufferings were great - vant came in and whispered to Mrs. Bassett. The esvered brow of an affectionate parent-if thou art Though I found many ready to pity me, yet an quire asked, "What does Joe want?" Mrs. B. replied,

"He wants to go and hear a colored man preach." He turned to the clergyman, and said, "A colored man preach! Did you ever hear of a nigger's preaching? For sale by D. H. ELA, 19 Washington Street, Bosto. Let us go." So he told the man to bring up the carriage and they would go and hear Joe's preacher. When they came to the place, which was in the woods a few miles distant, Esquire Bassett rolled a log near to the stump where the preacher stood, and they sat down to hear. The old gentleman stood up and took his text. Doubtless he was abashed at seeing all the Class Books; masters in the neighborhood. But he preached his Doctrinal Tracts; sermon. After he was through, Esquire Bassett took him by the hand and asked him, "Where were you educated?" "I have no education, sir." "Can Horne's Introduction to you not read?" "No, sir, I know only one letter in the book, and that is O." "Well," said he, "I have C. M. Thayer; been to colleges and seminaries, and if I were to be hung for it, I could not preach such a sermon as that." But this is not the whole. Conviction seized upon like of William Brat his soul, under the preaching of that sermon, and he became a Christian, and lived a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the full assurance of a glorious immortality. Now, bring me a white man, that don't know a letter in the book, but O, who can preach a systematic gospel sermon, and be pronounced by an intelligent congregation a correct theologian.

I found many people of color, who had obtained their freedom, and had purchased lots, and built cabins, where they had their pigs and chickens, and seemed to be comfortable and improving. I have seen the children of their former masters come to these people and ask for something to eat, and I have seen every thing of the best in the cabin provided for them. I asked one aged woman, "Sister Judah, who was that young lady I saw here?" "Ah," said she, "it was my old master's daughter; many a time I have been severely beaten for her sake; but, poor thing, she is very poor now, and has nothing but what her friends give her. I forgive her now, and look to God for my reward; I have no right to take vengeance, and I do the best I can for her when she comes here to get something good to eat." Here is the evidence. Shall such benevolence as this, when exhibited by those who have every reason to take vengeance, be passed by? Shall those who have such a spirit be kept in bondage?

HVMN

BY BISHOP HEBER. When Spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing

When Summer's balmy showers refresh the mower's toil; When Winter binds in frosty chains the fallow and the 11

In God the earth rejoiceth still, and owns his Maker good. The birds that wake the morning, and those that love the shade,

Schools.

Schools.

Schools.

Schools.

Schools.

Schools.

Schools.

Mercantile Arithmetic.

THE MAN WHO READS NO PAPER.—There are some large number of engravings on wood, designed expressly fit church members who read no religious paper. What this work, and executed in the best style—and eight maps of is the consequence? They know little or nothing of is the consequence? They know little or nothing of the exertion of Christians in the cause of God; and because they are doing little themselves, but perhaps finding fault with all who are trying to do something,

In addition to the above list, C. J. H. has constantly a hand a large supply of the different School Books published in the United States. Booksellers, School Committees, and Teachers, supplied on favorable terms.

April 19. they conclude that religion is in a very languishing condition indeed. Their minister is a friend to some perance Society. He has read much on the subject, collected facts, and examined the matter in every point of view, and has deliberately come to the conpoint of view, and has deliberately come to the conclusion, that though many an unwarrantable and extravagant thing has been said by temperance men, yet they have already effected much good, and are laboring to bring all the friends of religion, order, and law, to take the right ground. The man who reads no paper, however, still thinks, as many of the best men in our churches once thought, that the temperance excitement is kept up by a few hot-headed enthusiasts, and will soon pass away. He thinks hi minister stands nearly alone, is visionary, is not walking in the footsteps of the flock, but is about to make shipwreck of the orthodox faith. He therefore takes it into his head, that it is his duty to withstand his minister to the face, and have things brought back to their former happy state, when it was no uncommon thing for a church to have to deal with perhaps half a dozen of her members annually for taking a little too much: or if he fails in this, withdraw from the communion of saints.

In a discourse delivered a few Sabbaths since, at Dr. Channing's Church, by a clergyman of this city, after giving a highly wrought statement of the humble and mean circumstances of Christ's situation, when on earth, and suggesting that he may have had "an Asiatic complexion," the preacher added, that such were our prejudices, that should he now re-appear among us exactly as he was then-a poor Jew-with hands hardened by the use of the saw and axe, of the fishing line and net-with clothes toil-worn and travel-stained, he would not be received into gentle society-that we should exclude him from our drawing-rooms—that even if he should enter a church consecrated to his religion, a committee of the society might perhaps be appointed to eject him—and should he ask a seat at his own communion table, he might be refused—that his own communion table, he might be refused-that we should perhaps call him "a poor wretch," &c .-Boston Courier.

CHEERFULNESS .- It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briars that obstruct your way, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out much longer than that of a man who is continually sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the concerns of this life is highly necessary; but if distress succeed, dejection and despair will not afford relief. The best thing to be done when trouble comes upon us, is not lamentation but action; not to sit and suffer, but rise and seek the remedy.

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10. "Second do Series in use.]

10. "Second do Series in use.]

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The winds that sweep the mountain, or lull the drowsy glade;
The sun that from his amber bower rejoiceth on his way,
The moon and stars, their Master's name in silent pomp display.

Shall man, the lord of nature, expectant of the sky,
Shall man alone unthankful, his little praise deny?
No, let the year forsake his course, the seasons cease to be,
Thee, Master, must we always love, and Saviour, honor thee.

The flowers of Spring may wither, the hope of Summer fade,
The Autumn droop in Winter, the birds forsake the shade;
The winds be lulled—the sun and moon forget their old decree,
But we in nature's latest hour, O Lord, will cling to thee.

The MAN WHO READS NO PAPER.—There are some church members who read no religious paper. What this work, and executed in the best style—and eight maps of this work, and executed in the best style—and eight maps of this work, and executed in the best style—and eight maps of the sun and eight maps of the sun of the set style—and eight maps of the sun of the set style—and eight maps of the set style—and e

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WILLIAM C. BROWN.

Office No. 19 Washing

FOR ZION'S HERAL THE DOCTRINE OF HO NO. VIII.

Mr. EDITOR-Having in the for briefly stated in what I believe Chi consists, and having adduced a nur of Scripture to demonstrate my pos state several things connected v which seem to grow out of those

It follows of course that when from all sin, we are saved from t ples and practices which so freque happiness, circumscribe our usefu our progress in religious improver such as pride, unbelief, covetousne ger, evil speaking, love of ease, in otry, censoriousness, &c. Can an be saved from all sin, and to los whole heart, soul, &c., while any fostered, knowingly, in the heart which is daily seen in the life? tion would be highly paradoxical. amine the subject more fully, and have asserted by correct

Let us look for a moment at the dency of the first sin mentioned. it? Is it not the offspring of a w it not one of the elements of corr it ever exist only in an unsanctif any Christian have a holy heart, a it at the same time? Let Christia questions? But is it a fact that je as we put off the old man, destroy and restore the image of God to will be subdued? That he who m progress in holiness, will have the that he who is saved from all sin, humble? To answer these question ative, would be to admit the true of who is free from sin, is free from to talk of a "perfectly holy Christi heart," is not only a perversion o highly preposterous, but replete w

If the above be correct, with wh do we look upon the conduct of profess to believe it their duty an saved from all sin? When we loo tian church, what do we at once among those who profess to be her we see that God-dishonoring sin in dress, splendid equipage, cost The support of our literary and n the holy ministry, the benevolent age, the highest interests of Zion tion of undying souls, are neglecte consume the gifts of Providence tion of this unholy principle. T enough consumed on the altar Christian church, to carry forwar enterprises in heathen countries extensive scale, and with far great fect-to give the gospel a wider extensive influence among savag place the Bible in the hands of destitute of it on the face of the it is retarding the progress of us opening the streams of corruption ing the mind to low and sensual of

ing our own souls. Let us not then plead for a litt to make us decent in our outwa respectable in society. Seek for cation," the entire destruction of ness in the soul, and then our ad-"modest apparel," and of "meek which in the sight of God is of go the whole church be saved from to God, and devoted to the salvati the principle of love to God and diffused, and soon pride, which i with stately steps and lofty looks rounding intelligences with conten ished from the world. Southbridge, Mass., June 6.

FOR ZION'S HERALI SLAVES WITHOUT NATURAL Mr. Editor-It is a common re

who, while they admit the doctrin the human race, and consequent the African to be a man, oppose the cipation; that Africans are with tion, or at least, they have it not i gree as those of other complexion in palliation of the guilt of those of man and wife, parents and chi quently take place in slaveholding Now, if the slave be wanting in is not the system which enslaves it? Would not the same system ; results in any other race of men? other reason than this, that it viol constitution-annihilates his nati tears asunder what the Creator de dissoluble, to be the bond of the fam it not be universally abhorred? Being a short time since, in co

who had long resided in Virgini acquainted with the evils of slaver ry as to what he knew in relation question. He replied that he wa that the African was as susceptible tion, as any other race of men. I the following anecdote. On one occasion, I had about te

order to get into one of the reg conveyance. Being at a planter's was ordered to prepare the carriage to the place desired. We had few rods from the house, when a f seen running after us, and passing